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EFFORTS TO BIND SENATE TO OPEN SESSIONS FAIL

Debate Brings Out Statement by
Henry Cabot Lodge, Reflecting
Administration Views, That
Some Secrecy Is Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Initial efforts to place the Senate of the United States on record in favor of open sessions of the conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions, which is to convene on November 11, were abandoned after a prolonged debate yesterday in course of which Henry Cabot Lodge, majority leader, one of the two members of the American delegation already selected, declared that the agitation was "futile" and that Senate action would be an exhibition of "bad manners."

Senator Lodge echoed the views of the Administration to the effect that business of such tremendous importance could not be transacted on the "sidewalk" and that a certain amount of secrecy in negotiations was necessary. He declared that the constitutional requirement of submitting a treaty to the Senate safeguarded the United States against "secret treaties."

At the same time Mr. Lodge declared that it would be the policy of the American delegation to favor the "largest measure of publicity."

Following the Lodge report, Pat Harrison (D.), Senator from Mississippi, withdrew his amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation Bill, calling for open sessions in the conference. Conference to Decide

The Mississippi Senator served notice that he would bring up the question of open sessions again in a separate resolution after the recess of Congress. The belief, however, is that the discussion will remain on the academic plane, as it is the policy of the Administration to go on the assumption that the conference itself should decide its procedure after it convenes.

William Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, the real American leader in the disarmament fight, supported the Harrison resolution on the ground that the success of the international conference depended on public opinion throughout the world.

"I venture to say," said Senator Borah, "that there will be no process of compromise between the two sides, except in response to the command of public opinion, of the world, and there can be no operation of public opinion when the doors are closed."

"When the authors of the Constitution made it they made secret treaties once for all impossible in the United States," Senator Lodge said. "They did so by requiring the assent of the Senate, and when they did that they made it out of the question for the United States ever to have a secret treaty. For whether we throw open the doors to hear the treaty debated or whether we keep them closed, the secret that is in the possession of 96 men is everybody's secret and every fundamental question is perfectly well known."

Defense of Closed Sessions

Proceeding to defend the practice of closed sessions, when a treaty or a bill is being framed, Senator Lodge said:

"The practice of every committee in this body and in every parliamentary body in the world, when they are framing a bill, is to frame it behind closed doors. They would not get any business done if it was not done in that way. What the senior Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Williams) has a spot of as 'thinking aloud' cannot be done in public. We would never get anywhere with it. The thing is to have what the Senator from Idaho called the fundamental principles all brought to the public attention, but suppose that any body of men, conference or Senate or House or Legislature can frame all the bills it considers in public to expect something impracticable and impossible."

"I do not think any one will go to that conference representing the President of the United States who will not be in favor of the largest measure of publicity that is compatible with getting the business done. But to say that they shall never meet in committee, that they shall never hold conversations, that one man on one delegation shall not talk with another on another delegation, to say that some agreement cannot be reached without it being printed verbatim in the newspapers is of course to propose a system which every man knows is impracticable. Therefore, it is impossible to draw the line. The objection I want to make to this particular proposition is a very simple one. How that conference shall be conducted is a matter of procedure. We have asked five great nations to come to that conference. Each one of those five nations has one vote, just as we have. They are coming here in good faith, as our guests, to discuss two of the most important questions which can possibly be discussed by any international meeting in the world, and we are proposing in this resolution to meet them on their arrival with a Senate resolution anticipating the action they shall take in regulating the procedure."

"It seems to me wholly out of place,

It seems to me futile, bad manners and leading to nothing."

Supporting the utmost publicity, Senator Borah said in part:

"Of course, if the United States does not lead in the question of securing publicity, we may not hope to have very much publicity. I do not advocate the amendment because I distrust in the least either the ability or the integrity of purpose of those who are to represent the United States at that conference. I am not seeking in any sense to check up on the men who shall be there to represent this government. But I believe that publicity to as great an extent as can be had in the practical working out of these things is absolutely essential to a sane and sound conclusion, just the same as it is in this body."

"We have advanced very greatly from the old system of secrecy with reference to diplomatic and international affairs. If we fail to record our view since the matter has come up it must necessarily be construed as the view of the Senate that we are opposed to an open conference. This conference is not an ordinary conference, dealing with the ordinary matters of treaty obligations or treaty negotiations. I trust it will continue to be a disarmament conference from the opening to the close."

"Mr. President, the two great contributing causes of the World War were secret diplomacy or closed conferences, and competition in armament. If we would give more attention to that phase of the matter and less attention to the theory that it was a deliberately planned conspiracy, we would come much more nearly to arriving at the real cause of the great conflict of 1914."

Amendment Defended

"No argument can be used against this amendment," said Senator Harrison, "that this is an insult to representative of other countries. It merely asks our delegates at the disarmament conference to use their best offices to obtain open sessions. Many questions were considered and adjudicated at the Versailles conference and the disappointment which came from that conference was due to the secrecy imposed upon the consideration of certain questions. I have no doubt many more questions would have been settled and settled satisfactorily if it had not been for the veil of secrecy at Versailles."

"The Shantung proposition is a very fair illustration of how secrecy enshrouded the consideration of the question. It afterwards transpired that something was 'put over' upon the representatives of the United States touching that very important question, but today the world is in darkness, so to speak, as to just what was done in the Shantung proposition."

"The disarmament conference here will be of great moment to the peoples of the earth. It will settle the question of the armaments of five or six nations and have effect upon the navies of other nations. It will deal also with the problems of the Far East. Whatever argument may have been advanced for secrecy at Versailles cannot be used for secrecy at the Washington conference. The question of the Far East, the Shantung proposition, the Yap controversy, the open door in China, and the alien land controversy, have been discussed in the Senate for years and our position outlined. Why should discussion of these questions at the disarmament conference be shrouded in mystery? They are not so delicate that they must be discussed behind closed doors."

Secret Negotiations

Policy Used in Drafting German Treaty to Be Adopted at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Administration does not believe that it is practical to negotiate treaties before a mass meeting. That is why the negotiations with Germany have been kept secret. The world will probably be informed of their character within a day or two, for, according to the best authority, the signatures of German officials are now about to be affixed to the treaty. The only authoritative information available here is that when the treaty has been negotiated it will provide for a complete resumption of friendly relations with Germany.

The significance of the emphasis of the Administration on the necessity of carrying on foreign negotiations in secret is that its application may extend beyond the limitations of the treaty with Germany. The debate in the Senate regarding the feasibility of holding public sessions of the disarmament conference was in progress at practically the same time that the policy of the Administration regarding secret negotiations was being announced.

Now that assurances are at hand of the acceptance of all the countries invited to participate in the conference, informal negotiations are going forward regarding the details and regarding the size of the delegations. This government is understood to have favored a small representation from each country, but will not insist upon it if others desire to send large delegations. In that case the small delegation which has been mentioned in connection with the United States will be correspondingly enlarged. The success of group representation depends upon the way in which this detail is settled.

CANADIAN LABOR AGAINST WAGE CUTS

Dominion Labor Congress Is Determined to Resist Attempts to Force Workers Back Into Long Hours and Low Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Resolutions calling upon the government to institute an eight-hour day and a forty-four hour week, calling for the inclusion of fair wage clauses in all contracts for government work, and the expression of a determination to resist all attempts to force workers back to long hours and low wages, featured Tuesday's session of the Dominion Trades Congress. The delegates strongly criticized the government for its attitude toward labor, and Senator Gideon D. Robertson, the Labor Minister, particularly was the target for attacks as a result of his speech on Monday.

A. R. Mosher, general chairman of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, stated that the minister's living cost figures were inaccurate and wages should not, and would not, come down, if he or his organization had anything to do with it. Another delegate, stating that \$500,000 was being spent for an investigation in the matter of the Ontario hydro-radial system, questioned the justice of the expenditure while the wages of workers were being kept down.

After an acrimonious debate, the congress voted the non-payment of a bill for \$1217 submitted by J. C. Watters, former president, in connection with his trip to the European Labor Conference in 1919. Although duly elected as a delegate Mr. Watters claimed insufficient notification of the time of the conference had been given him, but failed to say whether he really would go. Accordingly, other delegates were sent and later he was refused credentials by Tom Moore, the president. His expense claim, therefore, was unsupported by proper credentials, and was held invalid.

A pamphlet containing 82 resolutions was distributed to delegates. One asks that Asiatics be debarred from entering Canada for five years, protests against foreign immigration into Canada and asks the prohibition of immigration from Europe and the United States for two years, except farm laborers and settlers. An international labor conference on disarmament at the same time as the Washington conference, is asked, and the prohibition of military and naval armaments for boys is opposed.

Immediate action to relieve unemployment is demanded. Unemployment insurance, it is argued, should be paid by a tax on industry.

A special memorandum on the subject of unemployment estimates the unemployed in Canada at 175,000 out of 1,000,000 engaged in industrial pursuits. Seeking to fix responsibility for the present conditions, the memorandum says that the Labor Department announces that wages are reduced more than 10 per cent, while the prices of commodities have not shown the same proportionate decrease. The control of capital by a few persons and the restriction of credits hindered development and the continuance of industry, it is claimed. The advantages of investing in war loans, it is stated, have attracted money which should have been used in building and industrial enterprises.

KONIGSBERG FAIR A NOTABLE SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The result of the Königsberg Fair, which was organized on lines similar to the older Leipzig Fair, proved highly gratifying as another proof of Germany's trade revival. The fair has been visited by 40,000 persons, more than 1500 of whom were foreigners, especially Lithuanians.

The demand for textile goods was so great that the representatives of 600 firms could take, after the third day, no more orders, their firms being fully occupied for a long time to come. In leather, paper goods, furniture and kitchen utensils trade was very brisk. There was little demand for jewelry. By far the best trade was done in agricultural machines. Large orders were freely given for tractors, motor plows and so forth.

GERMAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—According to the "Vossische Zeitung," the customs house, from the proceeds of the export and import concessions, made a surplus of 40,000,000 marks. The customs receipts on the Rhine frontier amount to 450,000,000 marks, minus several millions for expenses. The Paris announcement that the Rhine frontier customs had brought in the first two months 170,000,000 francs must be corrected, marks not francs being the medium.

GREEK ADVANCE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday).—In the fighting on the Sagarra River, which has now been crossed, the Greek army captured 170 officers and 4000 of the rank and file. The enemy losses in killed and wounded were considerable.

NEWS SUMMARY

The establishment of educational institutions for labor is being considered at the executive committee meeting at Atlantic City of the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, announced that a general survey of industrial conditions will be undertaken soon. While no action as to wage reductions has as yet been taken by the committee, Mr. Gompers has expressed himself very strongly on the subject, declaring that further cuts would affect the prosperity of the whole nation.

After a prolonged debate yesterday efforts to place the United States Senate on record for open sessions of the conference on disarmament were temporarily abandoned. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge remarked, in line with the views of the Administration, that agitation on the point involved was futile and that Senate action to that effect would be regarded as "bad manners." At the same time he asserted that it would be the policy of the American delegation to favor "the largest measure of publicity."

Eight per cent of the citizenship of America is neglected with respect to its education. H. E. Mills, formerly president of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education, reports, after surveying the country's educational situation, that the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Baron Sergius Korff, in his final lecture before the Institute of Politics, delivered at Williamstown last night, declared that in the past secret diplomacy had been a prolific cause of hostility and warfare. International negotiations which resulted in binding states, he said, should be arrived at in public with full discussion of the matter by the people.

The House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of 181 to 3, passed a resolution which censures the personal attack made on Andrew J. Volstead, the prohibition leader in the House, by James R. Reed, Senator from Missouri. The resolution declares that the words used by Mr. Reed were "improper, unparliamentary, and a reflection on the character of a member of the House," and asks the Senate to take "appropriate action" concerning the matter.

Construction of a navigable waterway from the Great Lakes to the ocean is declared to be feasible and practicable in a report submitted by American and Canadian engineers to the International Joint Commission which has been investigating the subject. The cost of the project would be \$25,735,000, including the cost of a huge hydroelectric power plant, capable of developing 4,100,000 horsepower.

Emir Feisal's ascension of the throne of Iraq (Mesopotamia) is regarded as an important experiment in government. It places at the head of the country a ruler of the Sunni sect, a sect that had been rejected by the Shiites, who comprise the bulk of the population. The selection was made, however, only after the approval of the people had been obtained. The Emir reigns under the aegis of the British Government, which holds the mandate under the Versailles Treaty, and he will be assisted by a number of advisers until the kingdom passes through its critical period.

Progress continues to be made in the plans for meeting the serious shortage in supplies in Russia. Relief work is now being organized and put into operation and it is hoped to embody under the joint council of the International Red Cross committee and the League of Red Cross societies all other relief organizations that are operating in Russia. Funds are needed and it is estimated that at least \$10,000,000 is required to embark on any scheme to meet immediate requirements. When supplies are available the transportation difficulty will have to be overcome. This it is thought can be done by a comprehensive scheme of light railways, supplemented by pack mules and horses. Poland is faced with a problem similar to that of Russia, due to the return of Poles who migrated to Samara province during the war.

Quinones de Leon, according to the news from Paris, will decline the post of reporter to the Council of the League of Nations which is to consider the question of Upper Silesia. His position has not been made easy by the persistent rumors that France had offered to help Spain to restore order in Morocco, so as to purchase the vote of the Spanish delegate. These insinuations are said to have no foundation in fact.

Rumania is having difficulty with its currency. It is alleged that spurious bank notes emanating from Germany are being put into circulation from time to time and with the object, it is understood, of stopping the fabrication of false Rumanian money. Take Jonescu, the Rumanian Premier, has arrived in Paris to take the question up with the Reparations Commission.

At the Dominion Trades Congress in Winnipeg resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to institute in Canada the 44-hour week and the eight-hour day, and calling for the inclusion of fair wage clauses in all government contract work. The Government was criticized for its attitude toward labor.

HOUSE CENSURES SENATOR'S ATTACK

Representatives, by Vote of 181 to 3, Call for Action on Improper Remarks About Mr. Volstead by James A. Reed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, won a personal victory in the House of Representatives yesterday over James R. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, when his colleagues by a decisive vote, served notice that the author of the national prohibition act must be protected from personal attacks in the Senate.

Arising to a question of the "highest privilege," Walter H. Newton (R.), Representative from Minnesota, offered a resolution calling upon the Senate to take "appropriate action" with reference to "improper" remarks directed at Mr. Volstead by Senator Reed during a speech on the anti-beer bill. The Missouriian had denounced the prohibition leader as a "fanatic."

The resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 181 to 3, without a roll-call, reads as follows: "Resolved, That the language published in the Congressional Record on Thursday, August 18, 1921, pages 5605 and 5606, in the report of an address to the Senate by the Senator from Missouri, Mr. Reed, is improper, unparliamentary and a reflection on the character of a member of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota, Mr. Volstead, and constitutes a breach of privilege and is calculated to create an unfriendly relation and condition between the House of Representatives and the Senate."

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Senate and that the Senate be requested to take appropriate action concerning the subject."

Later, on motion of Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, the Senate ordered the resolution to be referred to the Rules Committee. Senator Reed made no statement and the resolution was received in silence. The Missouriian later said he would have something to say about the action of the House at another time.

Mr. Volstead had the entire sympathy of the House with him as indicated by the hearty ovation which was given the prohibition leader in which representatives of the "wet" element joined.

"It is in the interest of orderly legislative procedure that there should be the best of feeling between the two branches of our Congress," said Mr. Newton, in discussing his resolution, "and to that end it is one of the rules of the House that a member of this body cannot refer in improper, unparliamentary language, to a member of this House or to a member of the Senate, and it has been the practice of this House to enforce this rule and this regulation."

Remarks Expunged

Mr. Newton said that his resolution followed a previous one passed by the House in connection with remarks by a member regarding a Senator in June, 1919. The House, he declared, expunged those remarks from the Congressional Record.

Similar action is sought by the resolution directed against Senator Reed, and pressure will be brought to bear from House leaders to force the Rules Committee of the Senate to take appropriate action with reference to Senator Reed's personal attack upon Mr. Volstead.

Senator Reed's ire was stirred by

SPANISH DELEGATE MAY DECLINE POST

Rumor Strongly Denied of French Effort to Influence Spain's Vote on the League by Promising Her Help in Morocco

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—According to the information received here Quinones de Leon will decline the post of reporter to the Council of the League of Nations, which is to consider the question of Upper Silesia. At the Quai d'Orsay and at the offices of the League no confirmation of this news has yet been received, but it is acknowledged that his refusal is probable. The name of Paul Hymans, the Belgian delegate, is now put forward.

Doubtless the situation of the Spanish representative has not been made very easy by the persistent and malicious rumors that France had offered aid to reestablish Spain's position in Morocco, but in spite of the suggestions of the Socialist newspapers there appears to be no foundation for the insinuations.

It is with indignation that the "Temps" refutes these calumnies. It declares that the French Government has never dreamt of engaging in negotiations concerning Morocco with Spain which would have the appearance of purchasing the vote of the Spanish delegate. That kind of bargain would be compatible neither with the honor of Spain nor of France, nor with the authority of which the League has need, nor with the interests of European peace.

Evidently France desires the success of the Spanish operations and will facilitate them, having already prohibited the Moroccans, who have taken refuge in Algeria, to return to fight against the Spaniards, but there is no need for active French cooperation. Moreover, adds the "Temps," what purpose would be served by putting England in a minority since unanimity is indispensable, and France and England must find a solution on which they will be in accord?

The "Echo de Paris" likewise states that the Spanish delegate must judge in accordance with his conscience and to believe the contrary, as does a German newspaper, is to be ignorant of the traditions of chivalry and honor of both Spain and France. Undoubtedly much disappointment will be felt if Quinones de Leon is unable to accept the mandate.

The delegation of France to the Assembly of the league which opens at Geneva on September 5 is composed of Léon Bourgeois, René Viviani and Gabriel Hanotaux. The others who will accompany the chief delegates will be Senator Reynard, who was the French reporter on the international court of justice, Deputy Nibelle, Deputy Sibelle and Deputy Hennessy with William Martin, minister plenipotentiary, and Henri Fromageot, who is designated as one of the judges of the international court.

RE-ON TRIAL FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The aircraft built for the United States, ZR-2 left her mast at Howden this morning on a trial flight prior to crossing the Atlantic. She has 50 persons on board, including 21 Americans. She rose to an altitude of some 2000 feet and then swept away in a southeasterly direction toward the sea, where she will take a straight run out and afterward come down the coast. She is expected at Pulham tomorrow afternoon.

CORONATION OF EMIR FEISUL TAKES PLACE AT BAGHDAD

Arabs Decide on a Monarchical Form of Government and Then Choose the King of the Hedjaz' Son to Rule Over Them

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An important experiment in government was inaugurated today with the coronation of Emir Feisal, son of King Hussein of the Hedjaz, as the first king of Mesopotamia. For a long time it has been obvious that this must happen, if only the Arabs of the Shia sect, forming the bulk of the native population of Iraq, Mesopotamia, could decide to have a monarchical form of government and agree to accept a ruler of the Sunni sect.

This was the main uncertainty in the future of Iraq, for the British Government has long looked upon the Prince, who commanded the Arab forces on General Allenby's right against the Turks in the Palestine campaign, as the most suitable ruler for Iraq, subject to the approval of the people themselves, and now this approval has been given. As events have proved, it was not possible to hold universal elections in the manner of better organized and more settled countries, and a method has had to be found by which the popular will could be expressed in a way suited to local customs and the tribal structure of the Shiias.

Tribal Meetings Convened

It was originally intended by the British Government and expected by the entourage of Emir Feisal that a popular assembly should first be elected by popular vote, and that this assembly in the manner of electoral colleges should proceed to decide whether Iraq should be governed by a king and then to choose the ruler they desired.

In view of the necessity for celerity and of the pledges given to the Arabs, Sir Percy Cox, who being on the spot was fully acquainted with the local situation, decided that influential personages, such as local sheiks, notables and heads of communities should convene tribal meetings and sound native opinion.

According to the statement issued in London by the Colonial Office, there was an overwhelming vote in favor of Emir Feisal as ruler, and the resolution of the provisional council of state that Emir Feisal should be chosen was confirmed. The authorities in Iraq are stated to be fully satisfied with the political situation there, and a reduction in the number of British troops in the country is likely to take place earlier than was anticipated to the joy of those who consider the state's money expended in Mesopotamia as so much treasure poured out upon the unproductive sands of the desert.

A Romantic Reputation

Emir Feisal rules in Iraq, under the aegis of the British Government which holds the mandate for the country under the Versailles Treaty, and he will be assisted by a number of advisers during the critical period early in the career of the new kingdom. Without indulging in any of the designs with which he is credited in regard to Syria, it is realized that in the task of governing the large population belonging to another sect and adjacent to areas of unrest like Persia, Kurdistan and Turkish Anatolia, Emir Feisal's task is no light one.

He starts with the advantage, however, of a romantic reputation in the field, which will appeal to his subjects, and of his capacity for statesmanship, fostered in intercourse with the Allies during the war and by no means lessened by the adversity connected with his forced exit from Damascus after his disagreement with the French. When last in London, and immediately before his departure for Mesopotamia, his attitude toward the Kurds, who were claiming independence from the Arab territory of Iraq, was one of tolerance since they were standing out for freedom which he himself was attempting to secure for his own beloved Arabs.

In British eyes, Emir Feisal has many western qualities which will stand him in good stead and bring him friends. Incidentally much has now been done toward recompensing King Hussein for the assistance lent by the Arabs to the allied cause during the war. In a series of letters signed by the British High Commissioner in Egypt, and sometimes erroneously referred to as a formal treaty, King Hussein, it is alleged, was promised that a homogeneous Arab state should be set up stretching from the Hedjaz to the Taurus mountains. Subsequent events made this plan impossible of fulfillment and modifications in the situation resulted in disappointment to the Arabs.

The French are in occupation of Syria, and the Arabs are in conflict with Zionist ideals in Palestine, but in Transjordan is an independent Arab state, ruled over by an independent Arab, King Abdullah, and now in Iraq is another promising Arabian

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kingdom, whose future prosperity is typified by the fact that already regular aeroplane services connect it with its Arabian neighbors across the Syrian desert.

Message from King George

The accession of Emir Feisal to the kingship of Iraq took place in the courtyard of the government buildings at Baghdad at six o'clock this morning, the Colonial Office announces. There was a great gathering of the people and a considerable demonstration of enthusiasm.

At the commencement of the proceedings, Sir Percy Cox, High Commissioner for Mesopotamia, read the proclamation announcing the result of the referendum, showing that an overwhelming majority of the electorate assembled to Emir Feisal's election as king. The High Commissioner further announced: "The recognition by his Britannic Majesty's government of His Majesty King Feisal as King of the Iraq."

The High Commissioner afterward handed to Emir Feisal the following personal message from King George: "I offer Your Majesty my sincere congratulations on this historic and moving occasion, when by an overwhelming vote of the people of Iraq, the ancient city of Baghdad has again become the seat of an Arab kingdom. It is a source of deep gratification to myself and my people that the combined military effort of the British and Arab forces and those of their allies has culminated in this memorable event. The treaty which will shortly be concluded between us to consecrate the alliance, into which we entered during the dark days of the war, will, I am confident, enable me to fulfill my solemn obligations by inaugurating an era of peace and renewed prosperity for Iraq."

"GEORGE R. L."

France Displeased

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Paris, France (Tuesday)—French opposition to the crowning of Emir Feisal as King of Iraq, or Mesopotamia, with British support has not been forgotten, though little has been said about the fact. Today, however, "The Matin" declares that his crowning means the dissolution of the empire in the Orient.

Emir Feisal is regarded as a dangerous enemy on the borders of Syria and his brother, Emir Abdullah, in Transjordan is equally considered to be a British puppet. If British policy, says "The Matin," triumphs today in Asia Minor and, in existing at the same time Pan-Hellenism, Pan-Arabism and Zionism, employs a contradictory ambition, it is at the price of the growing distrust of the West.

UNITED STATES MINTS BUSILY ENGAGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia Mint, which has reached the greatest production in its history, is cutting down the interest-bearing debt of the United States \$5,000,000 a month, according to officials of the institution.

A new record has been set in the coining of silver dollars, upon which the energies of the plant have been concentrated in order to replace the 350,000 coins of that denomination melted down in the course of the war to sell to the English as bullion. The average production for the last month, it was declared, has been 360,000 silver dollars daily, and on some days it has reached 375,000.

After melting the coins sold as bullion, the Government was obliged to call in all silver certificates covered by them, as under the law the Treasury must hold a silver dollar for each certificate issued. To cover the loss in currency, short-term certificates of indebtedness bearing two per cent interest were issued. The dollars now being coined permit the issuance of new silver certificates, which are being used in calling in the certificates of indebtedness.

The Philadelphia plant is turning out as much as the Government's two other mints, San Francisco and Denver, combined, but nevertheless it probably will take two years to replace the coins melted.

SHIPPING BOARD DEFICIENCY BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Shipping Board deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$48,500,000 for use by the board this year, and with the elimination of all restrictions as to what salaries might be paid officers and counsel, was passed yesterday by the Senate.

CAPPER-TINCHER BILL AGREED UPON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Senate and House yesterday agreed to the conference report on the Capper-Tincher bill to regulate future dealings in grain. The measure now goes to the President.

REGRETS FROM MARSHAL FOCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In a letter replying to an invitation to Boston from Mayor Andrew J. Peters, Marshal Ferdinand Foch expressed his regrets that he cannot make definite plans for a trip to the United States, but assured the Mayor and the citizens of Boston that he will make every effort to visit the city if he comes on a visit to the nation.

VOCATIONAL UNIVERSITY SITE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, will be the first army cantonment chosen for one of the four United States vocational universities to be established in different sections of the country. Veterans Bureau officials said yesterday.

MEETING RUSSIA'S SHORTAGE OF FOOD

International Red Cross Societies Are Getting to Work and Are Aiming to Prevent Overlapping in Relief Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The effects of the Geneva-Russian relief conference are beginning to be seen in the work that is now being organized and put into operation with a view to easing the conditions arising out of the failure of the Russian harvest. Dr. Nansen has accepted the position of director on the joint council of the International Red Cross Committee and the League of Red Cross Societies, which office he may share with Herbert Hoover, though as yet no acceptance has been received from the latter.

It is hoped later to embody under the same joint council all other relief societies that are at present operating in Russia, in order that there may be no overlapping of the work. Some bodies, such as the Society of Friends, have been operating in Russia for the past year, but great difficulty has been experienced owing to lack of subscriptions, a difficulty that to some extent is now being overcome in proportion as it is being realized by the world in general the immensity of the disaster that has befallen Russia.

Many Millions Needed

Voluntary efforts that might in time raise millions sterling would prove of little avail, therefore the meeting of the conference in Paris of delegates from the principal powers is looked upon as an act which may enable the governments to make an immediate grant for the use of the relief societies as represented by the joint council at Geneva. Noting that less than £10,000,000 sterling is the figure estimated as sufficient to embark on any adequate scheme of relief, even to meet immediate needs, and this amount does not include the work that has been undertaken by America, whose efforts under Mr. Hoover are understood to be devoted almost wholly to the succor of children.

One of the main difficulties to be met is the question of transport, and though many proposals have been made with a view to reaching the districts with the least possible delay, it is thought that a comprehensive plan of light railways will have to be inaugurated to run stores up to the sub-bases from which relief can be carried on by pack mules and horses.

Districts Totally Evacuated

A representative from the Soviet Government of Russia, it is stated, has already been in England with the object of obtaining quotations for material for this purpose, but the order is understood to have gone finally to Germany where, for various reasons, manufacturers have been unable to underquote British prices. It is further proposed that the stricken part of Russia, where the famine is worst, should be divided into districts allocated to the countries assisting in the relief. Each country would organize and carry out its own system of relief.

The worst district is the Samara province from which the drought spreads south through the provinces of Saratov, Tzaritzo, the East Don, Astrakhan and the northeast Kuban-terek region. To the north, Simbirsk and part of Perse is included with the Tartar Republic, the Chuvash, Ufa and the southeast districts of Viatka and Perm. Many of these districts have been totally evacuated by the peasants who, seeing themselves faced with utter destitution through failure of the crops, commenced some months back to trek into Siberia and Turkestan, others into the Ukraine and Kuban.

Influx Resented

This sudden influx into the regions mentioned has in some cases been resented by the inhabitants and serious conflicts are stated to have taken place. The Soviet Government now having accepted the American terms, upon which relief was to be carried on, the first train with food has left Riga on its way to Moscow, whilst other relief advance guards have got as far as Samara, where it is hoped shortly to establish a base for the relief of some part of that district.

Meantime a great number of Poles, who had in 1915 completed a three-months' journey into the Samara Province, in order to escape the effects of the European war are now moving back again to Poland, and though camps have been established on the frontiers capable of dealing with 4000 refugees per day, these have been found wholly inadequate as the refugees now daily pouring into Poland number from 10,000 to 12,000.

Poland's Problem

In many instances these people have to be transported by train to their former villages, which in some cases have simply ceased to exist, due to the fact that the contending armies passed over the area four and five times. Thus Poland is also likely to be faced with serious problems, unless some means can be found for regulating without delay this sudden influx of starving people.

As regards the Soviet authorities, reports from various societies and notably the British Society of Friends indicate that every effort is being made to avail themselves of the help that is now being freely offered. Furthermore, the precautions against pilfering taken by the Soviet Government are completely effective; in fact stores, though handled wholly by Soviet workmen, arrive at the destination invariably in better condition than they do after passing through German

and Austrian territory. The suspicion that the relief workers have only come to pry into conditions has to a great extent been removed, and the wholehearted cooperation of the Russian Government in the relief work is being given.

LAKES TO OCEAN WAY IS FAVORED

Engineers Report Plan to Deepen St. Lawrence and Develop Electrical Power, at Cost of \$200,000,000, Is Practicable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Construction of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the ocean and the utilization of the waters of the St. Lawrence River for power development, is found feasible and practicable in a report filed yesterday with the International Joint Commission by Canadian and American engineers who have investigated the technical aspects of the project.

The report of the experts was placed on file in the land office here and will be considered by the Joint Commission at an important meeting in Ottawa on October 4. The Joint Commission will then make its report to the two governments.

According to the report of the engineers it is practicable to utilize the Montreal to Lake Ontario for power; also to deepen the channel to 25 feet for navigation purposes. The total cost of the project is placed at \$252,728,000, including the cost of a huge hydroelectric power plant capable of developing 4,100,000 horsepower.

From an economic standpoint, the engineering experts do not believe it would be sound policy to develop this power now, for the reason that a market does not exist at present and could not be expected to materialize for a considerable time. For this reason it is recommended that the initial project should provide for the improvement of navigation facilities along reaches of the St. Lawrence where canals and locks could be most economically used without interfering with the development of hydroelectric power in the future.

Total annual cost of operation of the project is estimated at \$2,562,000, and the estimated cost of a creasing the entire stretch to a 30-foot depth is \$17,986,180. The improvements contemplated in the report can be made in eight years and will permit control over the water level in Lake Ontario.

Cost of developing the fourth section of the project, which is between St. Regis Island and Waddington, New York, and is the largest section, is placed at \$159,097,200, of which \$1,457,000 is chargeable to power development. Recommendation is made that only the development of 1,464,000 horsepower should be contemplated at present under the estimated costs of \$252,728,000.

Much of the credit for the work of the commission in regard to the waterway project goes to Charles A. Magrath, chairman of the Canadian section, who has been devoting all his time to the work of the commission.

GERMAN COMPETITION REASON FOR DYE DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Officials of the Textile Chemical Company of this city, urging protection for the American dye industry, deny that the Chemical Foundation, with which the company is affiliated, controls the dye trade and deplore "fear of the imaginary dye monopoly here," to the extent of "playing into the hands of a real German monopoly."

The statements are embodied in a letter to Congressman James A. Frear of the House Ways and Means Committee. The officials state that the company contributes all over 6 per cent of its earnings to the Chemical Foundation for research work in furthering chemical science in this country. It tells of the need the foundation filled when importations were cut off by war. It calls attention to the existence of over 200 independent concerns in the country engaged in the manufacture of dyes and stains, "with all their capital, efforts and knowledge invested to meet the demands of the country."

Because of Mr. Frear's opposition to a protective import tax he is asked: "What assurance have you that history will not repeat itself and this country will not be once more cut off from imported colors and stains? If you still believe in depriving the dye industry of adequate protection, you will sacrifice the independence and preparedness of this country in order that the gigantic, subsidized German dye industry shall have a free hand here."

COUNTERFEIT NOTES ISSUED IN RUMANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Take Jonsescu, Rumanian Premier, comes to Paris, where the Rumanian sovereigns already are, and will be followed by Mr. Titulescu, Finance Minister. It is understood that the principal business is to settle with the reparations commission the question of the fabrication of false Rumanian money. The accusation is that the Germans seized the printing presses in Rumania which served for the manufacture of bank notes, and that bank notes emanating from Germany are from time to time put into circulation.

ANTI-BEER BILL SENT TO SENATE

House of Representatives Votes, 169 to 81, for Conference Report, Transferring Action on Deadlock to Upper Body

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Following the action of the House of Representatives yesterday in adopting the conference report on the anti-beer bill by a vote of 169 to 81, the bitter fight over the House compromise on search and seizure was transferred to the Senate chamber where the battle raged all afternoon and continued after a brief recess until a late hour.

In calling up the compromise which would eliminate residences only from search and seizure by the enforcement agents of the Eighteenth Amendment, Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from North Dakota, served notice on the Senate that the House had said "the last word," and that it was up to the Senate to accept or reject the compromise.

The South Dakota Senator proceeded to defend the right of duly authorized agents to conduct search and seizure without warrant, and read copiously from the statutes to show that this right was conferred specifically on government agents in dealing with violation of customs laws. Such search and seizure, where reasonable suspicion existed, he declared, was not a violation of the Constitution, which only declared against "unreasonable search and seizure."

Mr. Sterling cited numerous statutes which specifically conferred this right, and declared that without it, it would be absolutely impossible to enforce such laws as the customs laws and the regulations dealing with illicit traffic of liquor and drugs among the Indians. The courts of the country, he said, have sustained these statutes which were not deemed in conflict with the constitutional edict.

Knute Nelson (R.), Senator from Minnesota, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, who is considered one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Senate, sustained the contention of Senator Sterling, declaring that the constitutional point raised by the anti-prohibition forces was untenable and really indicated not so much reverence for the Constitution as a desire to place obstacles in the path of enforcement. The prohibition forces took the aggressive and maintained the floor through the debate, with every indication that the battle would continue today.

Conference Report Adoption

By a vote of 169 to 81 the House, earlier in the day, adopted the conference report on the anti-beer bill, thereby putting the question of its enactment or failure before the recess squarely up to the Senate.

Just before the final vote the House defeated a motion made by John P. Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, to recommit to the conferees, the vote on this motion being 182 to 61. Meyer London, Socialist, Representative from New York, previously had sought to recommit the conference report with instructions to the conferees to insert an amendment protecting "persons or personal effects" from unwarranted search and seizure. This effort was defeated, however, on a point of order by James R. Mann (R.), Representative from Illinois.

So overwhelming was the sentiment of the House in support of the compromise agreement on the Stanley amendment that only one opponent, George S. Graham (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, made any real attempt to stem the tide. Led by Andrew J. Volstead and Frank W. Mondell, the Republican leader, the House served notice in unmistakable terms that it had spoken the last word on the contested compromise.

"The contention that it would be unconstitutional to have a search without a warrant is ridiculous because the Constitution does not prohibit search only unreasonable search," declared Mr. Volstead in submitting the report.

"We provide that private homes shall not be searched without a search warrant. We sought in the amendment presented by the Judiciary Committee to guard against any search of private dwellings without a search warrant," he continued, declaring that this was covered in the original Prohibition Enforcement Act.

Law Complied With

"We agreed with the Senate in adopting a provision barring any search of a private dwelling. We omitted the provision governing the issue of a search warrant, for that provision is in the National Prohibition Act and it is unnecessary to repeat it here. We provide for a search under any existing law where the law expressly permits it if it is made without a search warrant, but the agent shall not be exempt if he makes it maliciously or without reasonable cause."

Taking the floor in defense of the conferees' action, Republican Leader Mondell, after reading the constitutional provisions on search and seizure, said:

"At this late day certain people seem to have become particularly disturbed with regard to the fourth amendment to the Constitution. The provisions of this law have been forced along the border since the foundation of the republic, and these gentlemen who are now so disturbed do not become disturbed until the highways of the country became congested with malefactors, bootleggers and rum-runners, who acted not only in violation of the Constitution, but in violation of national and state laws and police regulations.

"But when we hear that certain gentlemen do not propose to allow

this act to pass and the Congress to recess unless the Stanley amendment is adopted, I begin to wonder, if it is entirely parliamentary for me to say so, whether the gentlemen are profoundly disturbed on account of the Constitution or whether their disturbance arises out of regard for the rum-runners. Perhaps we ought to have such an amendment. But I am unwilling to support it. It is the first time in our history that we have been called upon to point a warning finger to an officer of the law that he can go so far and no farther.

No Aid for Malefactors

"I hope I have as high regard for the Constitution as any man. It is the only document I am sworn to uphold and defend, and I propose to live up to my oath in that regard, but I hope the day will never come when I mistake my regard for sympathy with certain classes of malefactors, or that I shall unwittingly, perhaps, place my regard for them above my regard for the Constitution," Mr. Mondell concluded.

Answering Mr. Mondell, the Representative from Pennsylvania, Mr. Graham, declared that "You, Mr. Floor Leader, have no right to impute improper motives to the men who differ from you upon a question that is before this House for consideration."

Mr. Graham added that if any man wrongfully searched "should turn about on the other on the spot he would not be violating the law to a very considerable extent."

Cassius C. Dowell (R.), Representative from Iowa, said that it was dangerous to encourage persons to shoot promiscuously. "I hold my person is sacred to me," replied Mr. Graham, "and when any man places his hand on me with an unholy touch I shall resist him."

PANAMA WITHDRAWS FROM DISPUTED AREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The State Department has every reason to believe that the transfer of territory by Panama to the jurisdiction of Costa Rica, in accordance with the Loubet award will be accomplished in a peaceable and orderly manner. A note was sent on Monday afternoon warning Panama that the United States would not permit any hostilities to grow out of the occupation of the Coto region by the Costa Ricans. This was in answer to a communication from the Panama Government asserting that force would be used to resist the attempts of Costa Rica to reoccupy the disputed territory unless the United States Government made it clear that it intended to prevent it.

The State Department made it very clear that the Loubet-White awards must be respected. After referring to the note of May 2, in which the United States' position was carefully outlined, the note said that the United States "as a friendly mediator, regards as just the claim of Costa Rica to lawful possession of the territory on the Pacific awarded to her by President Loubet. It cannot, because of its special treaty relations to Panama, permit a renewal of hostilities by Panama against Costa Rica by reason of Costa Rica now taking peaceful possession of that territory."

Yesterday Panama replied through the American Minister that no resistance would be made, and that her guards and policemen have been withdrawn from the Coto territory.

MAYOR ADVOCATES A LICENSE ORDINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN DIEGO, California.—San Diego "bar-rooms" were the subject of discussion at a recent conference between Mayor John L. Bacon and the city council, the Mayor declaring he knew three of the so-called "soft drink" bars where liquor is being sold. "It is impossible for the police to stop this," said the Mayor, "because the law requires that a warrant cannot be procured on 'information and belief,' but that absolute evidence is necessary."

The Mayor advocated the passage of an amendment to the license ordinance requiring "soft drink" places to pay a license of \$12 a year, that they may be regulated by the police department.

COMMISSION HAS SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—So successful has been the operation of the California State Industrial Accident Commission that it is returning to the state government \$100,000 advanced as working capital at the time of the formation of the commission, eight years ago. The commission, in its report, deplores the fact that only 10 per cent of the victims of accidents appeal to the commission for settlement.

Um-m!!
Cheese Soufflé!
IT can be feathery
and at the same
time substantial if
you use plenty of
that rich, meaty
sauce that tastes like
the touch of a French
chef—
A-J SAUCE

EDUCATOR VIEWS PACIFIC PROBLEM

New Zealander at Conference Thinks Racial Antipathy of Pacific Peoples Is Waning—Future of Hawaii Promising

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The people of New Zealand and Australia ardently hope that Great Britain's leading foreign policy in the future will be to cultivate a warm friendship with the United States in order that the two great nations may cooperate in promoting peace and harmony in all parts of the world, declares Prof. Frank Milner, New Zealand's delegate to the first Pan-Pacific Educational Conference which will be held at Honolulu during August.

"My object in coming to Hawaii," says Professor Milner, "was not only to attend the educational conference and visit mainland schools as a representative of the New Zealand Government. One of the main reasons was that I am deeply interested in the political problems of the Pacific. Hawaii being the center of all this political turmoil, I thought that this would be the place where I would find those who are authorities on the situation and from whom I could get first-hand information."

"New Zealand is especially interested in the relations existing between Japan and the United States. We are vitally interested in this question which is confronting America today, for our future destiny is bound up in the Pacific. The Pacific is the scene of the future, and will probably be the center of world politics. My greatest hope is that the nations will rise superior to these racial barriers and will look upon their differences in a broad way."

American Legislation

"I feel amply paid already for my visit to Hawaii. I have seen what American legislation is doing here in handling the different nationalities, and the results are most commendable. The community spirit existing where so many different nationalities are rubbing shoulders every day, is certainly wonderful. I had always had the idea that the American people would not have anything to do with the darker races and I understood that they would not think of riding on the same street car with yellow and dark-skinned people. The first day I was in Honolulu I saw a young Japanese man get up and give his seat to an American woman on a street car, and later I saw an American man show the same courtesy to a Japanese woman. Hawaii affords an exceptional opportunity to experiment on the racial problems in a satisfactory way, for here there are so many different nationalities."

"In Australia and New Zealand we are apt to think that there is a deeper racial antipathy existing between the Americans and Japanese than I have seen here, and that the existing obstacles to peace can hardly be overcome. We feel that it would be a splendid thing to enlist all possible educational agencies in eliminating racial prejudices, for they can certainly never be eliminated through politics."

"Our eyes are turned toward the Pan-Pacific union for an answer to the problems. Another war such as the one just ended would probably spell the doom of civilization, and that is why the whole world is hoping for the success of the proposed international conference."

"The United States seems to have a genius for assimilation and no other nation can equal America in infusing

the Orientals, and all other foreigners, with its own interpretation of democratic life. The American legislation seems to give patriotism and loyalty to all of those who live in the United States."

"New Zealand's hope is that Great Britain and the United States will work together. It is our ardent hope that this extravagant expenditure on naval armament by Japan, England and the United States will cease in the near future, so that the vast amounts being spent in this way may be directed into productive channels. I believe England's hands will be clean in this matter. She has already made reductions in her naval forces, and I think, would welcome response from America."

"If American administration can accomplish what she has in Hawaii in 20 years, then all of the talk I have heard about this territory is true. The world is going to hear about what can be found in these islands, and Hawaii is now on the verge of international fame."

ARMY CAMPS AS TEACHING CENTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Administration is deeply interested in the proposed plan to establish practical training centers for former service men at some of the camps and cantonments. After the President had visited New England, where he had seen men diverted by basket-making and bead-work, he was more than ever impressed with the desirability of teaching them to do work of a wider range of utility, and at the last meeting of the Cabinet the subject was discussed and approved by all of the members present.

Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the War Veterans Bureau, was directed to make an investigation as to the availability of cantonments for university or training centers. Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, Ohio, was first examined with that end in view, and if the plan goes through, it will probably be the seat of the first institution. The President has the power to take such a step, but there will have to be legislation with due appropriations to meet expenses.

The Administration believes, however, that this may be a project of greater practicability and larger possibilities than was at first understood, and that one or more great institutions for vocational work along practical trade lines may be built up.

BRITISH CENSUS RETURNS PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The result of the recent census of the population shows:

England 35,673,530
Wales 2,206,712
Scotland 4,882,278

Total for Great Britain 42,762,530. These figures represent an increase of about 4.7 per cent over the 1911 figures, as against about 10 per cent increase in the previous decade.

In the administrative county of London and the outer ring known as Greater London 7,476,168 persons were enumerated, which shows an increase of 3.1 per cent over the 1911 figures. No census was taken in Ireland on account of the disturbed conditions.

MOORS CONTINUE HOSTILITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—A dispatch from Melilla, dated Monday, states that the Moors are continuing hostilities at the Zocoahad camp. Spanish riflemen have inflicted heavy losses on the rebels. The Spanish batteries have silenced the enemy's guns.

Fall Topcoat News for Money-Wise Men

We Purchased These Coats Advantageously—
Now YOU May Do the Same

TWEEDS and cheviots just right for the season to come. Full belt, half belt and box styles. Every Coat thoroughly waterproofed. Sizes 38 and 40 only. 18.50 and 22.50.

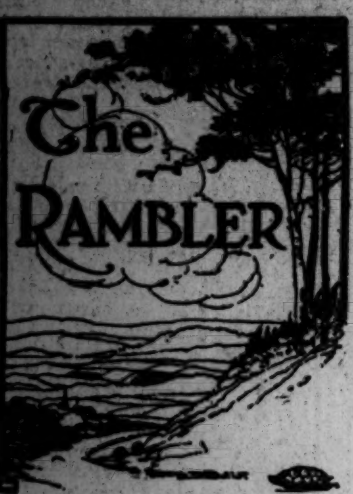
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Jordan Marsh Company

BOSTON



The Trolley Car

Many people own automobiles and I am very glad that they are able to do so. Many, many people do not own automobiles, and I am glad that they, or rather, we, are content, because you know about the stalled car. We shall not tell about the happy owners of cars. We let them glide in their rich and resplendent way, floating in a sea of gasoline and blowing their rich and raucous horns. We shall talk about ourselves, agreeable reader, and our own and particular automobile, the electric tram or trolley car, which takes us so bravely nearly all ways to the place to which we should go and slams us backward and slams us forward and whisks us round corners and slides us down inclined spaces at a terrific, happy rate of speed.

Fully to enjoy a trolley car and its doings, we must be to some degree at least, an observer of men; if we be not this, half the interest of the trolley car is missed and two-thirds of its charm goes unobserved. Of course, it goes without saying that an empty trolley car does not afford the same interest as a full one, but on the other hand it is impossible to have any serious conversation with the conductor when the car is full. And I think that some conductors are very good talkers, possessing, as they do, a very rich fund of observation and experience, combined with a diction at once nervous and picturesque. Would that I possessed a pen of O. Henry that I might fascinate and charm you with glimpses of a conductor's romance in his adventures in the Runaway Car. But as it is, reader, you will have to be content with just an ordinary column and a half of ordinary stuff, so be patient.

Strictly speaking, my observations have extended as much to passengers as to conductors, for in a car full there are many fare-payers, but only one conductor. Again, the "pay-as-you-enter" car has made a great difference in the expression of humor among the public. In the old days there was nothing comic about forgetting to pay one's fare, because one did not forget—the conductor saw to it that there was no mistake made about it and he seldom performed his duty in an ingratiating way. If you did not pay your fare and explained to the conductor that "twas he, Raoul de Courcy that forgot, the car was stopped and Raoul fired you out with enthusiasm, but the word is used in a technical sense that the reader can grasp at once. But now, what a change!

It must be due to the fact that in the new trolley cars the conductor sits or stands in one spot and is no longer harassed by having to walk over passengers' heads and on their prostrate forms. Today he sits and regards them as they enter, a host welcoming his guests, a pal greeting a pal, an uncle greeting a favorite nephew. Sometimes there are a great many passengers that wish to descend and many that wish to ascend and both are jealous as to their respective intentions. They rush in, they rush out, they stop, they start, and what does the conductor, kindest-hearted of men, what does he do? He watches them for a while and softly smiles and then, adroitly touching a particular button, he signals the motorman and the car starts abruptly. Some of the passengers are left on the sidewalk, some get inside the car and one or two are generally left sticking between the doors. They are always disgraced and sorted at the next stop, thus making everybody happy. Meantime, the conductor is softly gazing at the passengers that are grouped about his fare-box, like ancient Romans about an altar and adds to his store of observation.

Now, to come to the point that I was going to make a few pages back, but was led aside by an exuberant fancy: in the old, prehistoric days when the conductor was a man with a hard, gray face, the not-paying of the fare, that is, forgetting to pay it, was always an awkward incident, as we have seen. Now, on the contrary, when some gentleman (ladies never forget) immersed in the last novel of M. Roland is quite abstracted by meditation on proportional representation, moves by the conductor's place and not even glances at him, what takes place? The conductor smiles such a shrewd, dry smile and in a voice vibrating with a sense of the comic says, "Fare, please." The forgetful one blushes with pleasure and then in turn he says, "Can't ever beat my way, can I?" and all the other passengers laugh melodiously and the people in the apartment houses lean out and say to each other, "There goes one of the excursion parties again. Ain't they got fun?" thinking, you see, that there is some special party of pleasure, whereas it is only the conductor, the passenger and the other passengers pursuing the ordinary commercial course of rapid transit, but refined and mollified by humor.

One of my personal friends, a conductor on a very stylish line of electric cars, one of the lines where the conductor is constantly being given \$1 and \$2 bills to change, assures me that laymen in leghorn hats are most

apt to forget their fare. The small men that wear felt hats virtually never forget to pay, indeed stand in a challenging position by the ticket urn and hand the conductor quarters or slip 10 cents in the box with cold precision, as though to say that they knew their rights and intended to have 'em. But the large men, in leghorn hats are constantly doing it. Though they are men, one and all, of integrity. And my friend assures me that one and all make the same joke, except a leghorn hat that wears a purple ribbon to his hat and he says more epigrammatically, "Well, well, well!" This is excellent, accompanied as it is by appropriate gesture, but in a literary sense it is not so comic. I asked the conductor, did he become tired of this oft-repeated gesture and he became almost indignant. He asserted that by no means did he become tired of this particular form of facetiousness; that he liked it in fact, because it showed what good hearts the passengers had. I, too, thought it very nice, though as one of an analytic habit of thinking, I felt bound to ask him whether he thought that the men in leghorn hats had better hearts than the others. He said no, he wouldn't say that, but he thought that all the passengers on his line had beautiful dispositions anyhow.

In fine we had a happy, helpful talk and I saw that this would never have come about under the old system of trolley cars. We live now, gentlemen, in an era of much greater urbanity, wherein conductor and passenger as brother humorists, go hand in hand. I say so in a figurative sense, because were the passenger to grasp the hand of the conductor, it would be difficult for him to forget that he had forgotten his fare. But as the Italian lawyers say, "De misilimus non curat Prætor." J. H. S.

THE PARTICULAR CARRIER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The man in the buggy was the last word in Uncle Sam's great rural postal philanthropy. If anyone knew his business as a letter carrier it was he. He knew exactly what he might do in collecting and delivering mail and what he might not do. And he took care to carry out Washington instructions literally "to the letter," though no joke or pun is here intended.

For years, as the active and visible agent of that peculiar American institution, the Rural Free Delivery, he had been a boon and blessing to the countryside. There had been a time when the farmers and villagers had been compelled to fetch their own letters, until they hit upon the device of subscribing among themselves to have a delivery made to their homes. At last Uncle Sam, in one of his many generous moments, took it into his head to make free deliveries. The notable reform was followed by a regular coruscation of letter boxes, which now decorated the roadside here in long lines and there in proud isolation before a farmer's dwelling. They displayed every possible variety of shape, length and device. Some, too, showed great ingenuity in construction, being placed on a horizontal wheel which allowed the owner to swing the box toward him whenever



A coruscation of mail-boxes

he desired to empty it and to swing it back again over the roadway in easy reach of the letter carrier.

The rural free delivery man was collecting and delivering the mail by the roadside boxes on the morning when I chanced to greet him. But he would not or forgot to return my greeting. The man was so plainly annoyed about something that I ventured to ask him what was the matter. "Matter!" he exclaimed. "Say, just look at them these mail boxes."

He pointed to a new one stuck upon a post before the house of a farmer, and then to an older and shabby one facing it on another post on the other side of the road. I looked from one to the other, and then remarked casually that I could find nothing amiss with them.

"They're about the same as thousands I've seen," I ventured to remark. "Worth about \$1 apiece."

"They air, air they?" exclaimed the man, rather scornfully. "But they're not right, by a long ways, by my professional eye. And one of them's got to come down right away." He turned to a woman who stood at the porch of the house boasting the new box. She was evidently also a new importation.

"Hi, ma'am!" he called to her. The woman answered, "Well?"

"Where's the boss, ma'am?"

"The woman without stirring called out: 'Will-yum T. Will-yum T.'"

"I guess he's somewhere around," she added.

"Well, say, ma'am," rejoined the letter carrier. "I'll ask you to be good enough to fetch him right away. I've got a date with him right now."

The woman went to the edge of the porch, looked around across the fields toward the back of the house. "Wi-li-yum! You Wi-li-yum!"

"The 'yum' like the last note in a

bantam's crow. Soon an answering bass was heard from the distance.

"You Will-yum!" repeated the woman. "You're wanted right now, right here."

Presently a farmer with top-boots trudged into sight from behind a barn. He surveyed the scene unemotionally through kindly eyes, then approached the letter carrier.

"Good morning, boss," said the latter.

"Morning, neighbor," said the farmer.

"Well, I guess you're makin' a good beginnin' with this farm. There wasn't so much doin' on it all the time Bill Norton had it."

"Likely not from the looks o' things. Likely not!"

"But I will say this about Bill; he wanted his mail reg'lar, collectin' and deliverin'."

"There," where Bill Norton and I agree, then. I guess I'd like to kind of know what's happenin' in the world reg'lar. Them magazines from New York which we gits sort of 'liven up things of evenin's."

"Fine! Then there ain't no harm in remindin' you that Uncle Sam's mighty pertikular about them mail boxes—kind of fastidious, in fact, about observin' his little rules and regulations."

William T. looked puzzled, scratched his head and remarked: "I fixed that box myself, and it seems to me just about Number A One."

"I reckon it is. But Uncle Sam'll have somethin' to say about its geography. It ain't in the right place, no sir! and I kin see that until you change its location on the map, there won't be any mail comin' your way that's worth wastin' your valuable time on, boss."

"Heh? There won't, won't there?"

"No sirree! It's against the law as far as I can figger it, to put that there box plumb down opposite to other. Anyways, there ain't no rool or law in the United States that's goin' to make me turn the old hoss around or git out of the buggy to collect your mail and Farmer Smith's too. It's got to be done sittin' down. That's what this boss understands and he's not goin' to change his habits, air you, Pete?"

He slapped the reins on the animal flanks. Pete whinnied, eyed the farmer, as I thought, sternly, and slowly got his pedal machinery going.

"If you wants the literate letter delivered, boss," added the letter carrier with meticulous detail, "you got to move that contraption a matter of six feet down the road, so we kin swing around easy from Smith's to yours. So long!"

"I git you," said the farmer glumly. He turned to me. "Beats me the way laziness is spreading in this country. All that feller'll do these days is to ride and set still. Time was when a letter carrier hopped around right smart. Now I've got to march six feet down the road every day to collect my mail. Say, ain't it an outrage how lazy some folks are?"

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The development of a one-time obscure Welsh solicitor into the admitted position of the greatest statesman of his age is an ever-increasing marvel. For the ordinary business of British Prime Minister, chiefly of insular, often of local, scope, a shrewd, sensible solicitor might do as well as the eldest son of a marquess or even of a duke. It happens that since Lloyd George took the helm, the vessel of state has plowed through a succession of exceptionally stormy seas. His conduct of the war is a matter of history. It was followed by complications in which various nationalities were actively concerned, and through all England, under his guidance, bore a worthy, occasionally a predominant, part. Energy that might well have been exclusively devoted to these matters was diverted by Lloyd's troubles at home, and by a fierce outbreak of revolution in Ireland. The first difficulty was overcome largely by personal endeavor of the Prime Minister. Upon the second he is today engaged, not without hope of success, forbidden to the prolonged and passionate hope of Gladstone.

Now a fresh task, sufficient in importance to rank as a year's work, is imposed upon him. By the initiative of the new President of the United States, a proposal is on foot for a conference having for its object general disarmament and settlement of delicate problems existing with respect to the Pacific and Far East. Lloyd George's statement on the subject, made in the House of Commons, was a model of what should be said at the moment. In addition to Great Britain, three other powers are concerned: the United States, Japan, and China. Each has its own point of view, its special interest to consider and conserve. The Premier's speech, warmly welcoming the proposal, and assuring the President of support in framing its details, was equally courteous and cautious.

Among the most interested in the crowded audience was the Ambassador for the United States, seated in the distinguished strangers' gallery. If, as is more than probable, he was, in his dispatch to the President, as enthusiastic about this masterly speech as he was in conversation immediately after its delivery, President Harding will be greatly encouraged in an undertaking which, if it be realized, will add lustre to his term of office.

The magnitude of what may be described as Imperial Affairs, weighing on the shoulders of the Prime Minister does not relieve him from the persistent attention of a parliamentary group bent on stemming the torrent of extravagance in financial matters that threatens to bring the State into the bankruptcy court. A member of what is known as the Independent parliamentary group shows me a statement drafted by them starting

in its disclosures. In the foreground stands the fact that in 1913 the total national expenditure was £197,000,000, a sufficiently monstrous sum, to which the cost of armaments, army, navy and air force contributed nearly one-half. In 1920 national expenditure stood at a total of £1,418,000,000. For this stupendous sum military expeditions to Mesopotamia, Egypt, Egypt, and Constantinople, the cost a trifle under £56,000,000, a sum that within the range of modern history sufficed to run the Empire. An amount exceeding it by £6,000,000 is the cost of superfluous ministries—munitions, transport, shipping and food—created by the war, but lingering on for two years after its close.

"We are the most heavily taxed people in the world," Mr. Lloyd George, addressing a gathering in Paris of British and American journalists, admitted last January. The statement is incontestable. The taxation of the head of the population stands today at £21 6s., compared with £3 10s. felt in 1913 to be sufficiently burdensome. In a letter to The Times of London, published recently, the Duke of Atholl stated that he is paying in taxes and rates 18s. in £1, leaving him to live as best a duke may on the remaining 2s. That is a condition that in proportion dominates all classes from dukes to dustmen. Obviously it cannot be indefinitely endured.

"The peace which followed . . . had been welcomed with enthusiasm. Men supposed it would put an end to the enormous taxation and the strain the nation had borne so gallantly during long years of war. The goddess of prosperity, with her wings of silver and her feathers of gold, was to bless a people who had long known only paper money. In a twinkling every trade was to flourish, every class was to be more comfortable, every man to have work and wage, plenty and no taxes. Instead there issued a period of want and misery, almost without parallel. During the war the country had been self-supporting. Wheat had risen; land suitable and unsuitable had been enclosed; bread had been dear, but work had been plentiful. Now at the prospect of open ports wheat fell, land was left derelict, farmers were ruined, laborers in thousands went on the rates. Nor among the whirling looms of Lancashire or the furnaces of Staffordshire were things better. The working classes suffered greater hardships than at any time during the war."

This is a state of things obvious and familiar.

"What asks the gentle but, I fear, irritated reader, 'this extract from one of a hundred papers daily describing and deploring the state of things existing after cessation of war with Germany?' Well, I am not doing so. If in the blank space in the opening sentence the reader will insert 'Waterloo' the lesson will flash upon him. I call the extract from 'Starvation Farm,' a novel written a score of years ago by Stanley Weyman. My copy of his collected works, as the date shows, was published in 1911, three years before the great war broke out. The graphic picture supplies striking testimony to the truth of the axiom 'History repeats itself.'"

By exhibiting his portrait at the Royal Academy, Sir William Orpen gave bold advertisement to a Parisian chef, obtaining for him increased salary in a well-known London hostelry. Its amount, though liberal, is far exceeded by the wages earned by a fellow laborer in New York. A member of the House of Commons, home from a visit to that city, stopping at the Waldorf, tells me that the chef of that famed hotel has just signed a contract, covering a period of 10 years, for wages slightly exceeding £1000 a year, the salary of a Lord of the Treasury in His Majesty's Ministry. His name is Tschirky. Fortunately his given name is more pronounceable, and Oscar is well and widely known to the gourmets of New York and visitors from this country. He joined the kitchen staff of the Waldorf 23 years ago as odd boy, and has risen by degrees, slowly at first, rapidly increasing of late years, to the proud position he now holds as the best-paid cook in the world.

Suva in Fiji

Halfway between Australia and the Pacific coast of America steamers from Sydney and Auckland call at Suva on their way to Vancouver. Usually they stop a day in the beautiful harbor with its sparkling water encircled by the green foliage of tropical trees, behind which rise jagged peaks. When the day is dark and heavy with rain these pointed summits look somber and remote and some gigantic saw trees, four or five thousand feet high, they stand even on bright and sunny days like giant sentinels with fingers pointing darkly to the sky. But in spite of this wild background of precipitous peaks the tiny capital of Fiji has now most of the marks of civilization: a Carnegie library, and a couple of hotels, as well as a church in which the bishop of Polynesia, who makes Suva the headquarters of the largest diocese in the world, preaches his sermons. The main street of the town has stores and offices on one side and on the other the blue waters of the bay.

Although there are many Fijians on the promenade, few of them are working, and one is struck by the large numbers of East Indians, in their bright turbans and gaily colored garments, who seem to be busily engaged in the work of the island. The influence of the native Fijian is proverbial and has resulted in a great influx of East Indian coolie labor. At present as much as 80 per cent of the population of Fiji islands consists of Indians. All the sugar, copra and banana plantations have for 30 years been worked almost entirely by Indian indentured labor. Now that these laborers are free they are claiming better wages, and if the conditions of labor become more favorable Fiji will soon be an almost entirely Indian colony.

ROSIE, ART AND RIBBONS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Rosie Grady sold ribbons in Birnbaum & Snyder's department store. Her right name, I think, was Rosalie, but partly because it was easier to say and partly because those who knew her and liked her had abbreviated it every one called her Rosie. And then, too, wasn't there a song about "Sweet Rosie O'Grady" and wasn't this Rosie Grady—without the O—just as sweet as any girl who ever had had a song written about her?

Birnbaum & Snyder's was a bustling place of low prices, a great deal of noise and constant crowds. The heads of the firm saw to the latter by making the first true. The noise was an obvious by-product. Things can't be bought cheap without noise. Rosie



She sketches the people who hurry past

had worked now for five years there, ever since it had become necessary for her to leave school and help out matters in a large family. She had left school cheerfully enough for she had aspirations. Yet there was nothing particular in her connection as cash girl (in which humble capacity she first went to Birnbaum & Snyder's) which would help her, on the face of it. But Rosie had a high heart, was full of optimism and a knowledge that she would only get ahead by beginning at the ground. So she hugged her aspirations a little tighter and punched the time clock at 7:55 every morning. And thought of the future.

What did Rosie want to do? She wanted to become an artist and draw pictures for the magazine covers which flared up at her from the news stands. "Absurd," you'll say, for a cash girl in a fourth-rate department store. But I don't know that it was so absurd. At any rate it furnished her with incentive for becoming, successively, after a year of running about the crowded aisles in response to raucous summons, checker, cashier in the glassware department, saleswoman in the small wares department—which, as you know, is always thought to be the poorest sales job in a department store—to finally what was, to her, the supreme elevation of the beauty of the ribbon counter.

Now Birnbaum & Snyder didn't have a bolt of ribbon priced at \$5 a yard in the establishment, or, for that matter, one at \$3. But frequently one finds very beautiful colors in cheaper grade ribbon and Rosie was radiant just at the thought of being engaged all day in handling rainbows of ribbons. Even now you may wonder how ribbons could have affected Rosie's aspirations. If she were ever to do magazine covers she must learn about colors and until she could go to the art classes at night school she must teach herself. So she drilled herself on colors with a persistence which no one suspected, not even the loud Mr. Silverstein who attributed even the very infrequent aberrations at which he caught her to laziness.

At night when the aisles cleared Rosie covered her counters neatly with the strips of black cotton which looked green under the half-extinguished lights, and made haste to get her jacket and hat (always feeling about in the pocket as she slipped into the jacket and nodding her head a little as she found what she sought). When she reached the crowded sidewalk she smiled away invitations to "C'm on t' movies," and said "Not to-night" and went away toward the river some squares east. It was quieter than at home in the noisy flat and her parents allowed her to spend her free time as she pleased.

For Rosie Grady was Rosie Grady and could be depended upon not to be foolish. So when she got to a bench which overlooked the traffic of the river she drew from her pocket the cheap block of paper and several pencils and set to work. She made sketches of people who hurried past her along the gravel walk, making her outlines in bold, sure strokes. She sketched people she remembered having seen in the aisles before her counter during the day. She sketched imaginatively girls. And when she had done one she particularly liked she scrawled her name "Rosie Grady" in curly letters and smiled as she thought she might see it one day in print beneath a picture of hers on the news-stands. Of course black and white sketches left a good deal to be desired, but they taught technique—although she didn't call it by that name—and Rosie believed nightly that some day she would have her chance with colors and water color paper. One of the advertising men had picked up her block one day when it slipped from her pocket and had said as he grinned at the sketch on it—"Pretty good, kid—you'll be an artist some day" and although Rosie smiled wistfully and thought probably

he was joking, she wondered if he might not have made a prophecy, and worked all the harder.

The other day Mr. Birnbaum (Rosie told me this when I asked her how she was getting on) came himself and told Rosie that as she had done such good work he would send her to the stationery department. And Rosie said she couldn't make him understand why in the world she begged him not to take her away from the ribbon counter. She still has it.

SEA NIGHTS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Three nights at sea stand out vividly in the memory among a host of half-forgotten impressions. The first night was passed between Beachy Head and Dungeness. At dusk the high cliffs of the Head were astern, and the light-house was shut in behind them before the lantern was lit. With a light northwesterly breeze we laid a course for Fairlight cliffs and sailed slowly on with a flood tide.

It was midsummer night. Late in the evening Hastings began to light up on our port bow. We lit our side-lights, and a fleet of boats ahead, off Fairlight, hoisted their white lights. Seaward the Royal Sovereign lightship began to flash. The wind fell lighter, but we drifted on with the tide. By 10 o'clock it was nearly dark. Hastings was now ahead, and we began to run among the fleet.

We came under the high, dark cliffs of Fairlight, almost becalmed. The eastward flood was now done, but we soon felt the first of the east-going ebb; for here the tides up and down the Channel meet. With the fair tide we headed for Dungeness. Soon the wind freshened again from the north-west and carried us smartly on toward the yellow beams of the Ness light, which now rose out of the sea ahead.

By 1 o'clock the low light on the point rose clear of the water, but with the shifting of the wind into the north-east, we lost way. We prepared to cast anchor in the roadside to the west of the Ness; but the wind backed again, and setting our canvas once more we crept close round the point under the flashing lights and soon had them astern. A northeast course was set in order to make Folkestone, and soon the bright, quick flash of the South Foreland light came up under our lee. Gray appeared in the east, and in the growing dawn Folkestone pier could be distinguished. We doused the sidelights, which all night long had burned brightly. The night was over.

Two nights later we slipped out of Dover Harbor, shortly after dusk. Startling red and green lights came and went on the east pier as we crossed the harbor, and on consulting the sailing directions we learned that vessels were prohibited from entering or leaving by the eastern entrance between sunset and sunrise. However, we sailed on and passed out between the piers unchallenged. The tide was still against us, but with a southwest wind we held on over it, and in about an hour passed under the South Foreland, whose four bright electric beams shone blue on a near approach. Grise's periodic gleam showed in the south, and on the sky further east the four flashes of Calais were reflected. The South Goodwin lightship lay ahead till we passed the South Foreland and headed north-northeast for the North Foreland.

The wind now shifted into the west and began to come in puffs. A swell, too, came rolling in from the north-east. We soon had enough to do with the west wind, which now drew ahead, northwest, and blew in gusts, every minute increasing in strength. We sprang forward to reef, but it was too late, for the ship was plunging and careering, so that we could hardly stand. We put about and ran south into calmer waters, where the wind blew with less violence.

Here we took in two reefs, and hove to, allowing the ship to drift back with the strong tide toward the North Foreland. As this bright occulting light rose again on our port bow, we again felt the same wind and came into the same tumble of sea. In the cabin, which still presented a mocking semblance of comfort, charts were hastily examined. But the shoals about Ramsgate were too many to be faced in the dark on an ebb tide with the wind off shore. Round we went again, and setting the jib, ran back for the South Foreland down the Gulf Stream. The northwest wind drove out of Pegwell Bay and brought a sea with it which smacked us on the beam, while the other northeasterly swell continued to roll under our stern. Against the tide we made slow progress, but under the high ground by Deal we ran into smoother water. Breakfast was cooked, and by 9 o'clock we were back at anchor in Dover Harbor.

The third night succeeded an ideal summer's day sail from Dover round the North Foreland and past Margate. Following a number of sailing barges, we safely passed through the channel between the shoals off Reculvers, and at dusk found ourselves with the Isle of Sheppey on our port bow, the Mouse, with its green light abeam to starboard, and the Girdler light on the quarter. Shortly before midnight the wind dropped away. The dinghy, splashing astern, threw up ripples of phosphorescent fire at every tightening of the tow rope. The moon, just past the full, rose astern and shone on the water. The rattle of anchor chains came from the barges bringing up and, ahead in the dark, the Nore light was visible.

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Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of the United States and Canada

AT THE EDGE OF A SILENT STREAM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The little stream goes crawling by Where a willow nods its drowsy head. And thro' her green the celandine Peeps at the kingcups' dewy bed. The brookline scarcely seems to move Upon the water's placid breast; A warbler on a reed has hung. A dainty cobweb-lined wee nest

Heavy with incense one wild rose Dips her sweet face into the stream. To get a passing glimpse of life Beneath the water, it would seem. The rosebush rears her slender spike That soon will be a-bloom with red Of setting suns in stormy skies; And dove coos from her wind-rocked bed.

No cry, or flash of kingfisher Disturbs this silent haunt of mine. But whispering winds that come and go Amid the green tops of the pine. Make most melodious harmony. Like wondrous music in a dream; And life goes on so leisurely By this edge of a silent stream.

THE KIT-KAT CLUB'S SUMMER HOME

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The summer home of the famous Kit-Kat Club is disappearing brick by brick and wall by wall. It stands at the far corner of Hampstead Heath, a stone's throw or so from Jack Straw's Castle, and in its day it served as a tavern known as The Upper Flask. When the Kit-Kat, the great club of Queen Anne's reign, had tired of its city quarters, over the shop of Christopher Kat the pastry-cook, it would transfer its meetings to The Upper Flask, then kept by one Samuel Stanton. No more delightful place round London could be found. As the Kit-Kat members, Steele, Pope, Arbuthnot, and others, sat under the mulberry tree in the tavern gardens, they could see London lying in a hollow in the distance, and note that their own coign of vantage was level with the cross of St. Paul's. Until recent years that old mulberry tree, bound together by iron bands, was flourishing. Sir Richard Blackmore, in his poem on "The Kit-Kats," thus commemorates the summer gatherings of the club at this house.

Or when, Apollo-like, thou'st pleased to lead Thy sons to feast on Hampstead's airy head; Hampstead, that, tow'ring in superior sky, Now with Parnassus does in honor vie.

In time the Kit-Kat Club disappeared, and The Upper Flask, a tavern no longer, became the home of George Stevens, the great Shakespearean annotator, the friend of Johnson and of other literary lions. Stevens spent many hundreds of pounds on the house and grounds. To secure his privacy he built a high wall, which has remained almost to this day. To the house itself he added other rooms, and adorned the grounds with fine lawns bordered with sycamores, elms, and acacias. Most of his literary work was done during the night, so that the Hampstead rustics came to regard the house and its owner with suspicion. But Stevens, never caring, would march off with his copy before daylight, tramp to London, and having dressed at his barber's in Devereux Court, would spend the day in calling on his literary friends. Night time would see him at work again.

Fall Suits of Distinction

The new suits for Fall are of particular distinction in style, fabric and design, featuring many new and elegant materials—pannevelaine, veldynes, mousselines—as well as the much favored duvet de laines and tricelines; in style they are both strictly tailored and elaborately fur and embroidery trimmed; the colors include navy, brown and black and also the new shades—Sorrento, Zanzibar, tortoise, Byzantine and marabou.

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SECRET DIPLOMACY A CAUSE OF WARS

International Negotiations Which Bind States Should Have Publicity and Discussion, Speaker at Williamstown Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—In concluding his course of lectures at the Institute of Politics last night Baron Sergius Korff arraigned the methods of secret diplomacy, and made a plea for better officials to carry out the routine of international intercourse, and more publicity and discussion for the more important decisions which bind states under legal obligations.

There are, he said, two distinct functions in international relations, the one, the mere daily intercourse between capitals carried on by the accredited agents of the various governments, and the other, the execution of acts which will make the nation bound legally to support the pledge of its representatives.

There are now at work, he said, two forces. The first is a growing demand that the people who are to live under an agreement shall have some say about its form and content, the other tendency is a remnant of the old days when a king was his own foreign minister, and cared nothing about the feelings or opinion of his subjects.

To the proper fulfillment of the people's part in negotiations, there exists still this very reactionary tendency, namely, the methods of the fait accompli, which, he declared, is the worst abuse of the diplomatic function. A minister, for instance, whose province is merely to prepare the way for the execution of the more important function of treaty making or becoming party to an agreement, may, by a series of promises exchanged, bind his government to something before they are aware of the trend of affairs.

"Very much mischief has been done," he said, "by this, and unfortunately it must be said that not only the reactionary representatives of the old régime made use of it, but even most liberal representatives of the class of enlightened statesmen. The two most prominent examples in this respect are President Wilson and Sir Edward Grey, the first using the method of 'fait accompli' for reform. In the first place the United States Senate the agreements he signed with his European allies, the second making use of the same method during his negotiations with France concerning Belgium, prior to the great war, which forced the British Empire into participation in the war against Germany."

People's Approval Needed

From the present state of international intercourse he draws two main conclusions for reform. In the first place the function of concluding pacts that bind the whole people must be, as far as possible, undertaken and concluded with their approval and cooperation through their representatives in parliaments. In the second place the system of choosing diplomatic officials for the purpose of carrying on the every-day business between governments must be rigorously recast, and the representative of a country should unify in his person all the activities of his constitutional office in that state. As examples of the trend toward the popular participation in foreign affairs, he cited the cases of President Wilson in appealing to the Italian people over the head of their state in the Fiume dispute in 1919, and the effort of Lord Grey in 1920 to enlist support in England for the American reservations to the Treaty of Versailles. Though these were both undertaken contrary to practice they show the value attached to the power of public opinion in forcing the hand of the government.

Summing up the harm that secret diplomacy has done to his own country, Baron Korff said:

"Secrecy did much to harm the Franco-Russian Alliance because it prevented public opinion in both countries from supporting the Russian Constitutional movement. Secrecy is much to blame for the constant friction and even enmity which existed between Russia and England, especially in regard to Persia. The methods of secret diplomacy alone are to blame for the Russo-Japanese conflict. Finally, it was again secret diplomacy which proved to be one of the most potent causes of the great war with Germany."

Hungary's Problems

In the morning lecture Count Teleki, former Hungarian Premier, developed the point that Hungary's problems of assimilation resemble, in large measure, the problem of the United States in the same regard. He asserted that the attempts to Magyarize races within Hungary were no more oppressive in intent and in method than work of Americanization in the United States. He declared that the word Magyarization is no more deserving of being interpreted as meaning force applied against the wishes of the people, than has Americanization.

"I do not believe," the speaker said, "I need to apologize in this country for an endeavor made in another country, likewise harboring many races in diverse languages, to spread the knowledge of the language of the minority of the population as a means of inter-communication among the various races, and of a better understanding of the traditions and ideals of the majority of the Commonwealth."

Language Question

"Had the non-Magyar races been able to communicate with one another in Rumanian, Slovak, Serb or Rumanian there would have been an excuse for substituting Hungarian for it. But no one of these principal non-Magyar races could communicate with another without the intermediary of another language known to all. The

transplantation of English, French or Italian, completely strange to all, would have been just as absurd as the introduction of Esperanto in the United States.

"Thus the choice lay between German and Hungarian. The Austrian Administration had done its utmost for establishing German for centuries. It had failed not only because the German element was but a small element in Hungary, but also because the individual culture of the country was Hungarian and not German. The development and spread of Hungarian was a struggle not merely cultural, but also political in a country lying on the path of Germany's expansion toward the East. Thus it is safe to say that in the successful struggle to spread the Hungarian language in order to supplant the German of the absolutist Austrian rule in Hungary, the chief loser was German and not the language of any other of the larger groups of non-Magyars in the realm."

With regard to Rumania, Count Teleki went on, there were no differences among the people. He answered the natural query of how it was possible to discern signs of strong racial animosities by naming two causes—agitation and administration.

"The propaganda," Count Teleki declared, "carried on by people who made it their business, made easy use of the sometimes very great mistakes of an insufficiently controlled and conscientious administration. I remind you of what I have already told about the liberalism which, following the German and Italian examples with national enthusiasm, had a similar aim of creating a nationally united country. This was, of course, a great mistake, a mistake which we can explain, though perhaps in the case of the great leading politicians not pardon, by the fact that Austria backed the nationalities and that the Hungarians considered the nationality problem as an element of the Austrian anti-Magyar policy."

EMPLOYING TARIFF EXPERTS OPPOSED

Acting Democratic Leader on Tariff Matters Attacks Steps to Get Appropriation for Valuation Plan Researches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is quite evident from the attitude of Democrats in the House of Representatives that the Senate Finance Committee will have difficulty in getting Congress to appropriate \$100,000 to defray the expenses of an investigation by customs agents preparatory to the operation of the American valuation plan in the permanent tariff.

John A. Garner, Representative from Texas, acting Democratic leader on tariff matters, sharply criticized the proposed bill in the House yesterday, when an effort was made to send the Shipping Board measure to conference.

"Either this \$100,000 is to get assistance for the Finance Committee, or it is to get jobs for deserving Republicans," said Mr. Garner. The services of 50 experts, he said, are desired. Mr. Garner wanted to know whether the conferees intended to insert the item as a rider to the emergency appropriation for the Shipping Board but received no satisfaction from Martin B. Madden, chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

The speaker contended that the appropriation was really to hire experts to draw a new tariff bill and not merely for the purpose of investigating the valuations plan. He declared the House Ways and Means Republicans had announced they had all the information necessary to draw a bill, and that the Finance Committee's proposal was unreasonable.

"It is really an indictment of this House and an indictment of the Ways and Means Committee," Mr. Garner declared.

Members sought to know whether the House conferees would be instructed to insist upon the amendment limiting officers of the Shipping Board to salaries not exceeding \$12,000. During the general discussion that arose, Thomas L. Blanton (D.), Representative from Texas, objected to the unanimous consent request of Mr. Madden to send the bill to conference.

"HONOR" HIGH SCHOOLS NAMED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Nine high schools were officially recognized by the War Department yesterday as "honor" institutions and designated as such because of the "especially high standards of military training and soldierly discipline" maintained by them in training members of the Junior units, reserve officers corps. The schools are, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Crane Technical, Chicago; Gloucester, Massachusetts; Lincoln, and Manual Arts, Los Angeles, California; Northwestern, Detroit, Michigan; Rockford, Illinois, and the Schurz High School, Chicago.

TEXTILE STRIKE DISORDERS END

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina.—Official recognition of the ending of textile strike disorders in Cabarrus County was seen yesterday in Governor Morrison's order directing the withdrawal of troops which had been on duty there. "I have confidence in the people of the county upholding local officers in executing the law," the Governor said in his message to Adjutant-General Metts.

PACKERS' CONTROL MONEY VOTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An appropriation of \$200,000 was authorized by the Senate on Tuesday to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to provide clerical and other assistants for the enforcement of the packers' control act.

POLISH WIRELESS AID TO COMMERCE

Communication Between Warsaw and New York Expected to Encourage Trade With Baltic Countries and With Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The recent definite announcement that wireless communication is to be established between Poland and the United States is regarded here as promising not only closer commercial relations between these two countries, but also as promoting the exchange of news and ideas calculated to perpetuate the friendly relations between their governments.

"It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the contract just entered into between the Government of Poland and the Radio Corporation of America," said Stanislaw Arct, commissioner from Poland to the United States, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Its effect, not only on the already excellent relations between Poland and the United States, but on the whole problem of business communications between all eastern Europe and this country, will make for a tremendous increase of commerce and news interchange that will undoubtedly settle many of the present difficulties in export trade."

Warsaw to Long Island

"The contract provides for the immediate erection and equipment by the Polish Government of a large wireless station at Warsaw, along the same lines as the news station of the Radio Corporation at Rocky Point, Long Island, to cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000. This will be so adjusted as to be in regular communication directly with the Radio company's stations throughout the United States, affording a means of direct contact between the whole Baltic and Balkan area and the American merchant, without any of the difficulties which have arisen in the case of the Russian and German wireless systems."

"The main purpose of the Polish Government in taking this momentous step, is to fulfill its pledge made at the time of the organization of the present government, to develop trade on behalf of the whole of eastern Europe, and to insure fair dealing for the former citizens of Poland who have become business men in the United States."

"It is also expected that this will make it possible for American business men to do business on a safe basis with the countries which have been organized, which were formerly a part of either Russia or Germany, as well as with Russia itself."

"The rates to be charged will be fixed by agreement between the Polish Government and the radio company, but in general will be considerably lower than the present expense of communication either by cable or by the present wireless systems."

Aid to Russian Trade

"Special press rates at an even lower charge will also be established, as one of the principal objects of the contract is to bring about a better understanding as to the objects of each nation in the minds of the people of the other. The greater speed of communication will also be of great advantage, as no double or triple transfers will be necessary as at present."

"Poland has already become the principal foreign nation to trade with Russia, and this is also of importance to United States business men. We have been able to replenish much of the live stock sacrificed during the world war, especially the horses, of which thousands have been bought from Russia, for use in the fields of eastern Europe. With regular channels thus established, it will be possible for an American business man, through his Polish connection, to transact business on an absolutely safe basis directly with the Russian consumer and producer."

"The erection of buildings for the new wireless plant has already been started and it is expected that another year, or possibly a month or two over, will see this project in full operation."

HIGH RATES TO HAUL COAL UNJUSTIFIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Increased freight rates proposed by railroads on anthracite coal from the Wyoming, Lehigh and Schuylkill regions in Pennsylvania to stations in New York were found to be not justified yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The commission ordered the carriers to cancel the proposed schedules, but to devise another plan of revision to bring about greater uniformity in the rates.

AID TO FORMER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SACRAMENTO, California.—Regulations to be followed in applying for aid under provisions passed by the last California State Legislature, pro-

vided \$3,500,000 for assistance to former service men, are announced by the State Veterans Welfare Board here.

"The secretary of the organization, shall," says the board, "under the advice and direction of the attorney-general proceed at once to prepare blanks, necessary rules and regulations, etc., for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the several acts. The work will be expedited as much as possible and due notice of the progress made will be given out from time to time through the press. All communications should be directed to the Veterans Welfare Board, Robert F. Smith, secretary, State Capitol Sacramento."

LABOR WOULD END WAR-TIME PROFITS

Secretary of American Federation Thinks Combats Could Be Minimized by Preventing Chance of Any Private Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Union Labor here is keenly interested in that part of the annual Labor Day message by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, which discusses disarmament from the workers' point of view.

Since President Harding invited the nations to confer in Washington, a difference of opinion has developed among liberals, some of whom see the conference as a step toward the end of wars, while others hold that there can be no real hope for progress toward world peace so long as the economic causes of war are not removed, and so long as disarmament conferences are in the hands of the same politicians who have mishandled the subject repeatedly.

Probably the thinkers among Labor's ranks are as alert to the economic causes of war as the liberals, and it is they who welcome such outspoken statements as these by Mr. Morrison:

"The causes for present conditions are associated with every great war and are as inevitable as the laws of mathematics. Wage earners must accept this fact and reject the propaganda of those who profit by war and whose excuses for present conditions take every conceivable form."

"Back of the world war were imperialistic and monopolistic forces that are disappointed with the outcome, but their principles still exist among a comparatively small but powerful group in every land, including our own. To make this group powerless should be the duty of every patriot."

"I have no illusions on the end of war, but wars could be minimized if there were no profit in these upheavals that pauperize the many, and enrich the few."

"There is no more moral reason why the government should conscript its soldiers and not apply this theory to dollars and machinery. If the soldier is injured he is given a dole; if he is killed, his dependents are given a small pension."

"The dollar, however, is assured full return, with every resource of the nation behind that pledge. Machinery and all the processes of production are used with the guarantee that the owners will be given a return equal to their highest profits, and the plants returned in as good condition as when commandeered."

"Conscription of Wealth"

"Agitation to end war or even minimize war will be fruitless unless we conscript soldiers and permit profiteers to set their own price on the government's need in its hour of distress. It should be a national characteristic that the men who stay at home shall make no more profit than do the men who risk their lives on the battlefront. If we conscript the flower of our youth to fill our armies, nothing should be considered too sacred to support these armies."

"Another after effect of war is the control of credit by private financiers. The American Federation of Labor has declared that credit is 'inherently social,' and that it should be a governmental function, operated for the benefit of the people; as now administered it permits financial agencies to levy all upon the people 'as high as the traffic will bear.'"

"With profit taken out of war, with dollars and machinery conscripted, and with the credit of the people taken from private financiers, and administered by the Government, future wars would be less attractive to those who increase their profit at the cost of their country."

"Drunken Driver Fined"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Dedham, Massachusetts.—After pleading guilty to operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, Thomas Reynolds of Dedham paid a fine of \$100 imposed by the judge of the local court.

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DOMINION HONORS FOR LORD BYNG

Prime Minister of Canada and Premier of Quebec Pay Tribute to New Governor-General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec.—Notable addresses were delivered in Quebec on the occasion of the swearing in of General Lord Byng of Vimy as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

"Canada has ever been favored in the Sovereign's choice of those to whom his authority here has been delegated," said L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, in welcoming His Excellency, "Statesmen of distinction, of wide experience and lofty ideals, imbued with the constitutional principles which govern our land and regulate its relations with the mother country, all have nobly discharged the duties of the post in which your immediate predecessors were a prince of the blood royal and the head of one of the most illustrious of British houses. We have known you long. Not only were you one of those brilliant generals to whom the Allies owe the decisive victories obtained on the western front, but you commanded the Canadian forces at one of the critical periods of the war, at the hour when our soldiers achieved immortal fame. On Vimy Ridge, when for the first time the Canadian troops fought as a corps unit, you led them to the assault. It was again under your command that they triumphed on the Somme, above all at Courcellette, the memory of which Quebec proudly cherishes."

"The bonds by which you have secured our attachment, combating side by side with our soldiers, make the more hearty the greeting which it is my privilege to extend to you on behalf of the oldest Province of the Dominion; and I know well that I voice the sentiment of the whole Canadian people in bidding you a warm welcome. In the economic and social struggle in which the world is involved—a crisis wherein the victory of civilization depends rather upon the farmer and workman than the soldier—you desire to crown your military career by endeavoring to solve the grave problems set by the war."

Canada Field For Observation

"A better field for observation and action than Canada could not be found. Here all that can assure concord within and peace with our neighbors is displayed; and nowhere more so than in Quebec. You will find our people striving to perform the task so essential at the present time of increasing agricultural production and developing manufacture and commerce. It is thus that we hope to be able to meet the burdens undertaken and escape the upheaval that elsewhere has shaken society to the foundations."

"Loyal and contented subjects desiring no change in our government, working in a spirit of emulation with our neighbors instead of arming against them, free from all internal quarrels dividing and paralyzing the vital powers of a nation, rarely halted by the disastrous conflicts between Capital and Labor, we possess in our Province the qualities which will make for the greatness of the Canadian people—faith, love of soil, the inclination to work in peace, the calm and steady will, the vitality and force of expansion."

Lord Byng Pleased

"It was a moment of great pride and delight to me when His Majesty the King graciously informed me that he had chosen me to perform the high duties of Governor-General of Canada, and it will, I assure you, be my object to follow in the footsteps of my distinguished predecessors," said Lord Byng in reply. "In first setting foot in your Province and city, I cannot help feeling as His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught did on a similar occasion, when he expressed his gratification that his first impressions of the Dominion should be framed in this Province, so rich in its history and traditions and with a population possessing the qualities which make for the greatness of any nation—faith in God—love of the soil—and a desire to work in peace for the good of the whole Dominion. I am very happy to say that I do not come to you a

stranger, for I had the honor to command the Canadian Corps in France, where I got to know and love so many Canadians, from every part of the Dominion."

Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, at the luncheon tendered to the new Governor-General said: "No words of mine are necessary to introduce him to you or to any gathering of Canadians, nor can anything I may say enhance our appreciation of his already great services to Canada. His name is a household possession, his connection with our country is already part of its history; we are proud that his title recalls one of its greatest and brightest pages. He follows in the high office which he now assumes a long line of distinguished servants of the Crown and State, but I will venture the assertion that none of them enjoyed at the commencement of his term of office that intimate knowledge and sympathetic appreciation of Canadian characteristics and temper which he has secured by association with the men of this land in dark and bitter conflict, in sacrifice and in success. If he will permit me to say so, we regard him as peculiarly our own, and I know that his knowledge and appreciation of our problems, ideals and sympathies will be the fuller as time goes on. He is fortunate in his command of both of our languages, an accomplishment which Her Excellency, who will, I know, take a gracious part in all his manifold duties, also shares."

His Excellency is known to us chiefly as a great and gallant soldier, but he is the representative of a long tradition of service to the State in many fields. We are fortunate that the talents of the inheritor of that tradition have been placed at Canada's service in both war and peace. His Excellency comes to Canada as the constitutional representative of His Majesty. Loyalty to the Crown is the common sentiment of all the widespread British people. The Crown is the symbol of their common fealty and undivided allegiance. Nowhere is that loyalty more real and dependable than it is in Canada. We are happy that in the present representative of the Crown we welcome one who has shown this Dominion's trial and triumph."

Army a Great Democracy

"The representative of His Majesty in one of the great self-governing dominions," said Lord Byng, in his reply to Mr. Meighen's address, "must always feel some trepidation at commencing his duties, especially if he is to follow a long and distinguished list of predecessors. But I venture to hope that I shall receive from all citizens of Canada the same sympathy and confidence that was given so ungrudgingly by those gallant Canadians with whom I had the honor of serving during the war. Since then we find ourselves in altered circumstances. Then, as soldiers, we were doing our best to defend the Commonwealth, now, as citizens, we shall strive to maintain and advance it. To that end we of the British Commonwealth will believe that the interests of no class, no party, no nation, may override the common interests of all. We shall, I hope, bring to the duties of peace the comradeship forged in the war. I shall, indeed, be happy if I can rely on the support of those men that Canada sent to represent her in the days of stress."

Lord Byng described the army as the greatest democracy which the world has ever seen. "We were all comrades," he said, "and some of my finest memories are of times when I sat on the fire-step of a trench and talked with the men about their food, and their clothing, and their families. They used to show me their letters from home, and I have never received a greater honor than that."

APARTMENT HOUSE CONVENTION HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, California.—The Apartment House Convention of the State of California at its annual convention in this city decided upon the appointment of a committee to wait upon the State Railroad Commission in regard to a readjustment of service rates for telephones and to request that the poor telephone service be improved.

The desirability of organization among apartment house owners and managers was emphasized.

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NEW ORLEANS PLANS HOME BUILDING

General Committee Launches Movement to Organize Second Mortgage Loan Corporation—Housing Commission Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Organization of a second mortgage loan corporation, with an initial capital of \$50,000, to provide home builders with funds to meet the initial payment of 20 per cent required by homesteads is expected to be accomplished in New Orleans soon.

A general committee from the different homesteads of this city, headed by William Pfaff, initiated the movement at a meeting of the state housing committee held recently. The plan was unanimously endorsed by the housing commission.

The idea of the new organization grew out of a determination on the part of some of the homestead leaders to assist in relieving the housing shortage in this city, and it is expected to help greatly in the building of hundreds of modest homes needed here.

Security for the second mortgage notes will be largely moral. In case of a customer's failure to pay for his home, practically all value would go to the homestead holding the first mortgage and, generally speaking, little would be left for the second mortgage corporation.

The theory of the proposed corporation, however, would distribute the burden of risk more evenly than would be the case in event that the individual homestead advanced the full amount.

A man of good moral risk could obtain a modest home without any initial investment of capital. In case he wanted to build a \$5000 home, he would obtain the \$4000 from the homestead and apply to the second mortgage loan corporation for the other \$1000.

In case he had any part of the \$1000 required, he would, of course, be expected to invest that. The interest rate on second mortgage loan would be the same as on the homestead loan, namely 8 per cent.

Material dealers, contractors and others who have an interest are expected to back the homestead leaders in the formation of the new company. The company will not be made up entirely of homestead men, but also of all others interested.

It was explained at the meeting of the housing commission that the \$50,000 initial capital, although not large, will encourage building on a larger scale than appears at first glance. The banks are expected to aid by hypothecating the second mortgage papers and the building interests have indicated that they will be in a position to carry some of the loans.

On the committee with Mr. Pfaff are A. G. Ricks and Alfred Danziger. After the proposed corporation had been endorsed by the housing commission Mr. Pfaff stated that the committee would proceed with organization plans at once.

PARK SUPERINTENDENTS GATHER

DETROIT, Michigan.—Approximately 150 cities were represented at the opening yesterday of the convention of the American Association of Park Superintendents. Tours of the Detroit park system, lake trips and business sessions at which city planning will be the chief subject discussed, make up the two-day program.

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LABOR PROTESTS WAGE REDUCTIONS

Executive Council of American Federation Has Taken No Definite Steps, but Mr. Gompers Attacks Acts as Unjust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The future laboring men of the United States may be college bred. Organized labor is likely to establish a university of its own in this country.

A committee of the American Federation of Labor, appointed to look into this question, submitted its report to the executive council here yesterday. The report was not revealed but the council is considering it.

This committee is also considering the coordination of present labor educational institutions. The matter of instruction, courses and scholarships, which would make the educational service of the widest scope, was also studied, as well as the practical questions of administration and finance.

Industrial Investigation

A report on the investigation of textbooks, ordered to determine whether organized labor is getting a "square deal" in the books in use in the public schools, will be made shortly.

The council has thus far considered the question of wage reductions only informally but action of a definite nature is expected before the session closes. Labor leaders declared that they would not encourage strikes where reductions are made but would advocate amicable settlement.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, said that an investigation of the most thorough character, covering practically the entire field of modern industry and industrial life, would be ordered immediately and the results will be used as a basis for the formation of the new labor policy.

"At no time," said Mr. Gompers, "has anybody undertaken an investigation more fundamental or more thorough than this. We are delving into every nook and cranny of American industry, for obviously no part of our industrial life is without some bearing on the wage question, and that in turn bears upon every phase of industry."

Cause of Unemployment

Mr. Gompers has reiterated here his conviction that unemployment is largely caused by a campaign to force wages down, and that living prices have not fallen sufficiently to justify wage cuts.

"The toilers," he said, "must aspire to nothing. They must drudge, drudge. It is that what society expects red-blooded Americans of today to be. The women know that the cost of living has not come down. Instead, with profiteering unrestrained, it is going up. Ninety per cent of the homes in the United States were built before the war, but the exorbitant rents gouged out of the tenants by the profiteering and unscrupulous landlords are blamed on the high cost of labor during the war."

"An Economic Crime"

"In all this talk about readjustment and reconstruction, why is it that pressure is always brought to bear upon those whose standards of life would be demoralized by a reduction in wages? Why this drive to reduce their wages first? Wouldn't it be more humane to start with those whose profits or incomes derived from their surplus savings only would be affected? The question is between profits in dollars or the demoralization of the American wage-earners' standard."

"Who is there who can point out a workman and truthfully say: 'That man's family is living better than a decent American citizen's' family should live, and is receiving wages more than commensurate with the service he renders society?"

"There are over 5,000,000 unemployed in the United States. This subtracts from the purchasing power of our home markets an amount equal to the wages lost, or \$27,500,000. The fact that these men, willing to work, are forced into idleness, is an economic crime. Force down wages as a way out and you will further curtail our domestic purchasing power. More factories will close down, because the people haven't the money to buy their products, and the present depression will become even more acute. Reductions, if they can be forced upon us, will not only prove a boomerang to the employer, but a menace to our economic, financial and political structure."

Membership of 5,000,000

Federation of Labor Announces Drive for Labor Day to Enroll Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A nation-wide drive to increase the membership of the American Federation of Labor from 4,500,000 to approximately 5,000,000 will be launched on Labor Day, September 5, according to an announcement at Washington headquarters yesterday. It was stated that plans are on foot to celebrate Labor Day on a scale wider than ever before attempted and that the

campaign to increase membership will be opened by addresses by labor leaders in all the principal cities.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver an address in Baltimore and will strike the keynote for the campaign upon which the energy of organized labor will be centered during the autumn months, according to the plans just announced. He will then tour the country, speaking in all the larger cities in the interest of in-

SPITI

A Little-Known Himalayan State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Far away in the Himalayas, nearly a hundred miles from the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas, lies a little-known Himalayan state, which is in truth a very world

a passage across the main axis, but the actual foundations of the range itself have allied themselves against the traveler.

The great range is composed of granite, the hardest of all rocks, and therefore one on which the erosive effects of time can achieve but little. In ranges which are chiefly composed of shales or similar substances the slopes are on the whole fairly gentle. Wind, rain and storm all help to mold them into these forms, but against

reached from a place known as Wangtu Bridge on the Sutlej, and is no more difficult than the Hamta Pass, so it is surprising that it is not more generally used than it actually is.

And finally when this isolated country has at length been entered, what do we find? Nothing but a land of steep and rugged precipices almost as barren as Tibet itself. Trees there are none except a few stunted willows which grow near streams at the bottoms of the lower valleys. The altitudes are great, Dankhar, the capital of Spiti, which is situated in one of the lowest and most fertile valleys in the country being 12,774 feet above the sea, and the average height of villages is considerably greater. Barley is almost the only crop which grows, and according to western ideas the very existence of the people must be one long-drawn-out battle. But in many ways they are more cultured than some other Himalayan and Tibetan tribes. Their houses are decidedly above the average, being two or three stories high; they are invariably flat-roofed, and usually the corners are ornamented. Fuel is the chief difficulty, and the inhabitants ascend the mountains to great heights in search of any form of moss or dwarf shrub which will burn. Their food is generally parched barley, which they eat either as a kind of gruel, or else in the dry state.

Men and women dress very much alike—a long, loose coat of rough homespun fastened at the waist by a sash, a skull cap, and long Tibetan cloth boots which reach nearly to the knee. Nothing in the nature of pantaloons are unknown, but turquoise neckties are popular. They are a cheery race, and seem entirely contented with their lot.

The country is under British protection but is actually ruled by a king of the country, known as the "Nona." His seat is at Dankhar, which has already been mentioned as the capital, where there is a fort as well as the inevitable monastery; for the inhabitants are Buddhists, hence monasteries abound, and are to be found nesting in all sorts of unexpected hollows in the mountains. Spiti first came under British protection in 1846 after the first Sikh war.

Spiti ponies are renowned through the Himalayas. They are small, handsome and very sturdy animals, up to great weight. On bad roads they are unrivaled. The inhabitants are rightly proud of their ponies, and look after them exceedingly well. These shaggy little beasts are, of course, as unsuitable for the plains of India as the wild sheep and goats which frequently share their grazing grounds.

But apart from its cheery inhabitants and well-bred ponies Spiti has a charm of its own. It is a charm similar to that wielded by Tibet and other countries of snow mountains and vast solitudes, similar but not quite the same. The traveler will probably not feel its influence until he has left the country, but when he has done so he will surely want to return.

MAYOR DEFENDS CITY DOCK ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Under cross-examination by the Meyer legislative committee, Mayor John F. Hylan yesterday defended the city department of docks and the department of food and markets, declaring that salary increases were justified and that low revenue from pier leases in comparison to valuation of the city docks and amounts spent for their improvement was attributable to the fact that the city was hampered by many long-term leases at low rentals made prior to his administration.

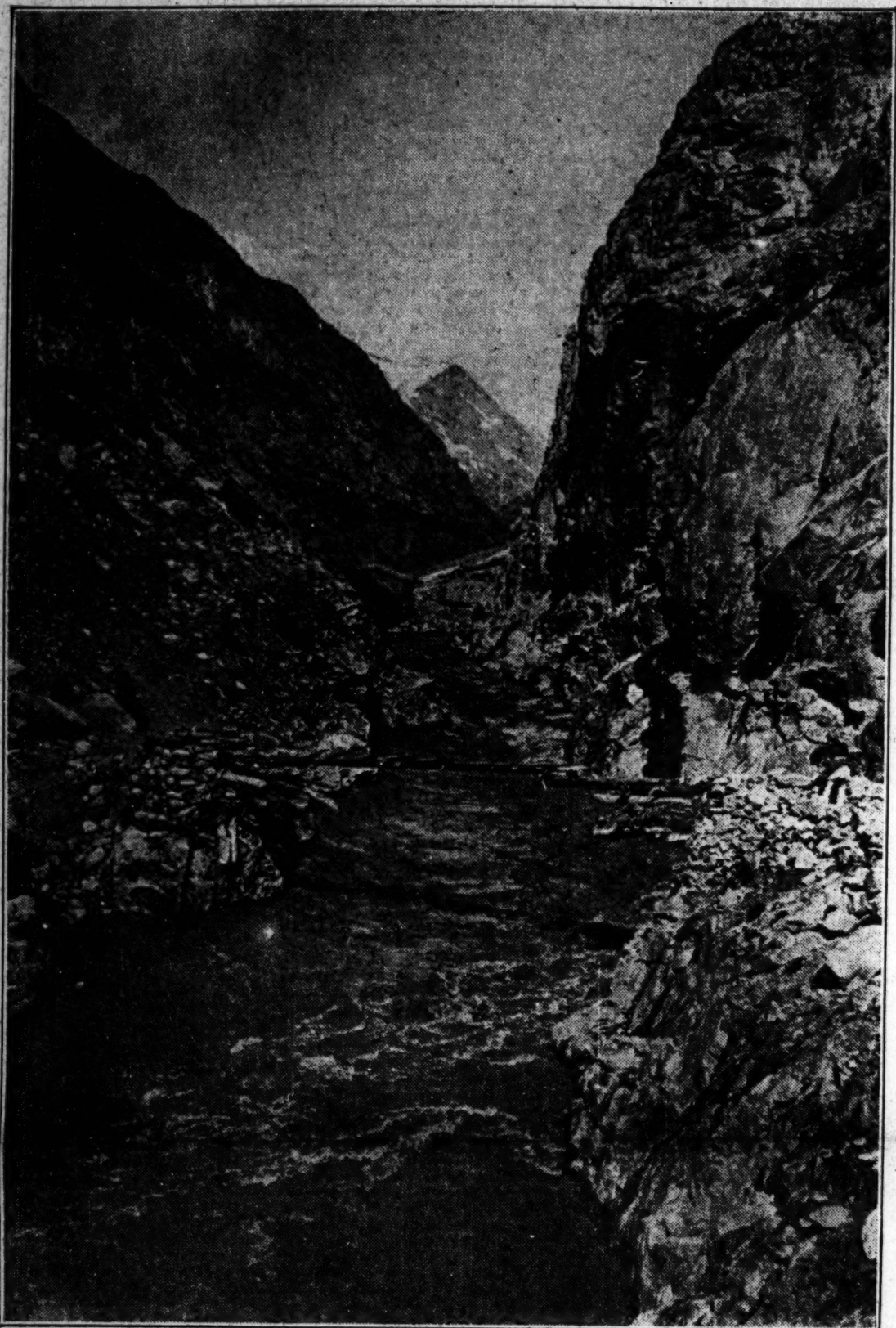
The committee's counsel claims that in 1920 the city realized \$5,892,000 from its \$12,000,000 worth of dock property, and that this was \$1000 less than would have been obtained if the docks were privately owned and taxed under present rates. As city owned,

granite they meet with but scant success, with the result that precipices remain precipices instead of assuming more gentle features. The heavy snowfall and the precipitous nature of the Great Himalayan Range are the factors which render it most difficult to negotiate. Consequently it will be realized that nature has imposed a very efficient barrier along the western and northwestern frontier of Spiti.

To the south the mountains along the border are but an offshoot of the main Himalayan axis and show almost identical characteristics. To the east and north the mountain boundaries of Spiti are certainly less formidable, but after all this is but little help, for in order to enter Spiti from either of these directions the traveler would first have to journey to Ladakh or Tibet, and the way to either country is both long and arduous.

The one cleft in the sides of this vast cauldron is the gorge of the river from which the country receives its name. The Spiti River is a tributary of the Sutlej, and joins the latter on its right or northern bank soon after its entry into the Himalayas. The bed of the Spiti lies deep below the alluvial terraces, which are stratified deposits of gravel and sand, and rise to a height of 400 feet above the river; on the terrace rest immense accumulations of debris, which have fallen from the surrounding mountains. From this brief description of the gorge of the Spiti it will not be hard to understand that it is not very suitable for road building. A track certainly does exist, but it is nothing more, although it is in constant use by the hardy shepherds, whose daily round would be considered strenuous mountaineering by most Europeans. Apart from the actual difficulties of this track, such a route is very long, for in order to reach the junction of the Spiti and Sutlej the latter river must be followed almost to the actual frontier of Tibet. In these circumstances it is not altogether surprising that the shorter routes from Kulu and Lahoul are more popular ways of entering Spiti in spite of the hardships which are entailed by a passage across the Great Himalayan Range. Lahoul is a somewhat isolated little country, which entails a journey of many marches, and so the most general route into Spiti is through Kulu over the Hamta Pass.

Another way is over the Bahen Pass across the mountain barrier to the south of Spiti. This pass is easily



An arduous trail now leading across mountain torrents, now through a wilderness of granite or snow

creased membership. It was said that the attempt to reach the 5,000,000 mark will include unionization of territory unorganized at present, as well as the strengthening of local organizations in all the states.

The work will be carried on mainly through the local units, it was said, working under the direction of Washington headquarters with the aid of volunteer unpaid organizers. In this way it is hoped to carry on the drive with a minimum of expense.

Reports from large cities throughout the country detail unusually pretentious plans for celebration of Labor Day. A parade with 15,000 in line is planned by the Boston Trades Union, while the Chicago Federation of Labor has announced a three-day celebration, at which speeches will be delivered by William Jennings Bryan and Joseph I. France, Senator from Maryland.

AMERICAN FOOD SENT FROM RIGA

NEW YORK, New York—Word of the first shipment of American food for children in the famine districts of Russia under conditions recently arranged was received here yesterday by the American relief administration from Walter L. Brown, its European director, who is now in Riga. One thousand tons of balanced rations were shipped from Riga last Saturday to the Petrograd district and 2500 tons to the Moscow district. Thirty employees of the relief administration will leave Riga Thursday for various parts of Russia, some going to Moscow, the Volga Valley and the Black Sea district, and one group going to the Petrograd district. The relief administration plans to assist in alleviating famine conditions in Russia also by extending operations across the Polish frontier.

SAILING ORDER CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Orders were canceled yesterday for the sailing of the United States dreadnought Ohio for duty as "master ship" to the dirigible ZR-3 on its projected flight to the United States from England within a few weeks, it was said at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Work of coaling the great battleship has not yet been completed.

LAKES WATERWAYS PLAN COMPLICATED

Respective Benefits and Handicaps of St. Lawrence Projects Discussed—Difficulty in Forecasting All the Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIDDEFORD, Maine—The wide discussion of the respective benefits and handicaps that the proposed canalization of the St. Lawrence River to provide a waterway to the Great Lakes will have upon different sections of the country is added to by the opinion of Judge Benjamin F. Cleaves, former chairman of the Maine Public Utilities Commission. After an examination of the details of the project on the ground he asserts that it is impossible to forecast all the results of the plan, but that it has many arguments in its favor.

One point emphasized by Judge Cleaves is that Canada will use only one-half of the 2,000,000 horse power developed, leaving the other 1,000,000 to be added to the 2,000,000 developed by the United States. This energy could, and would according to the plans, be transmitted within a 30-mile radius, giving "an adequate amount of dependable power at a relatively low rate."

The mid-western group of states, which is ardently supporting the project, asserts that it will not harm New England and that it will confer enormous benefits to the west in accessibility and low rates for transportation by water, Judge Cleaves says. On the other hand, he adds, it is argued that the water rates will not be cut far under the rail costs, and that the quality of service rendered will necessitate shipping much by rail as it is now shipped.

"The proposition," Judge Cleaves declares, "is not only large but complicated. I do not for a moment imagine that any man, or group of men, would undertake to definitely forecast all, or even a very substantial part of the probable results upon Portland, New England, or the entire country of the fashioning of the proposed new waterway."

"As already stated, it is expected that in connection with the waterways project of hydroelectric energy to the extent of 4,000,000 horsepower might be developed. If developed, the power will be of a very dependable character, for the reason that the variation of the St. Lawrence River, and the lakes which are tributary, is much less than is the variation of the ordinary water power storage in this country. This dependability, and the immense quantity of electricity to be developed, will necessarily furnish within the radius which it is possible to transmit energy, a very dependable power, and a very large amount thereof. As to whether it will be cheap power as compared with hydroelectric energy developed in New England, I have very great doubts."

"I am not at all convinced that very many places in New England will be getting power very much cheaper if the St. Lawrence project is accomplished than the same individuals could be furnished electric energy developed in New England if the same was available hydroelectrically. Otherwise stated, it seems to me that where an industry is located 250 or 300 miles, or even a greater distance, from the source of energy, the price to be charged for this power will necessarily be such that existing hydroelectric or steam plants will be in close competition with the larger generating stations."



Last 2 Days—

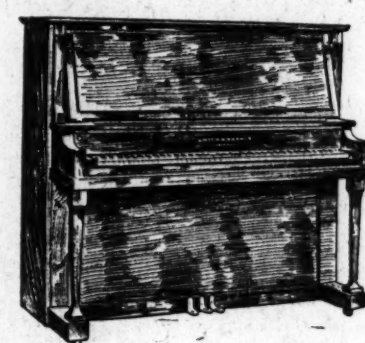
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NOTED UNIVERSITY LODGE IN ENGLAND

"Apollo University" Masons of Oxford Belong to What Is Regarded as Premier Lodge of Its Kind in the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OXFORD, England — As reference was made recently to the subject of university Masonic lodges, the following particulars relating to the oldest of these institutions may be of interest.

Possibly the question has never been asked, or, if asked, has never been answered as to which lodge under the English constitution has premier claim to be regarded as a center of Masonic influence. There would, doubtless, be many competitors for the coveted honor; but if the question should be asked: "Which lodge has been the Masonic birthplace of the greatest number of distinguished men?" none, surely, would dare to enter the lists against the Apollo University Lodge, No. 357, Oxford.

Although the lodge occupies the honored distinction of being the premier university lodge in the world, it was not the first creation of the kind. In 1769 there was founded at Oxford, the "Lodge of Alfred in the University of Oxford," No. 455, which continued working until 1783, although, before that year it had ceased exclusively to be confined to members of the university. There is in the possession of the Apollo University Lodge, and preserved in a glass case in its anteroom, the only impression now known to exist of a medal which was worn by the members of the Alfred Lodge. It resembles a crown piece in size, is made of bronze, and bears on the obverse a bust of King Alfred, with the legend "Dominus illuminatio mea," and, on the reverse, the university arms, with the legend "Sit lux et lux fuit."

University Lodge Formed

On May 24, 1818, five brethren met in the rooms of one of their number—Lambert B. Larking—at Brasenose College, and resolved, if the permission of the vice-chancellor of the university could be obtained, that they would endeavor to form a Masonic lodge in connection with the university. If success did not attend the effort, the lodge, which had no original connection, it need hardly be stated, with the existing highly successful and popular Oxford City Alfred Lodge, No. 340, the premier lodge of the Province of Oxfordshire—that element has certainly never been lacking in the Apollo University Lodge. The warrant for its constitution was granted on December 23, 1818, by H. R. H., the Duke of Sussex, and the first meeting was held at the Star (now the Clarendon) Hotel, on February 19, 1819, a day which has since always been regarded as the anniversary of the lodge. It was constituted as the Apollo Lodge, No. 711, but in the first year of its history an application was made to the grand lodge for permission to insert the word "University" in the name of the lodge. This permission was immediately granted and the lodge appeared in the "Masonic Calendar" of 1820 under its present title of "Apollo University Lodge," although the amended title did not appear in the minute book of the lodge until December 5, 1826.

It is interesting to note that Lambert B. Larking became famous as an antiquary. He was vicar of Ryarsh, near Maidstone. He was first honorary secretary and afterward vice-president of the Kent Archaeological Society, the author of many archaeological papers and of the "Domestic Book of Kent." His services to the craft are remembered by his biographer in the "Dictionary of National Biography" who describes him as "the founder of the University Lodge of Freemasons, which is now one of the most flourishing in the kingdom."

Notable Former Members

A glance down the list of the initiates since the formation of the lodge in 1819 is like unto reading a summary of the notable men of the past century. The present senior initiate or "father" of the lodge is Victor Alexander Williamson, of Christ Church, who was initiated in 1857, was provincial grand secretary in 1859, and appointed junior grand warden in 1865, his name standing first on this list in the "Masonic Year Book." Victor Williamson may be regarded as a uniting link between the past and the present, since he is a cousin of the Earl of Zetland who was deputy grand master from 1840

to 1843 and grand master of England from 1844 to 1870, and he is also a cousin of the present Lord Ravensworth, provincial grand master for Durham.

Victor Williamson was, however, a close second. The first initiate of the lodge in 1861 was one whose name will always be honored and revered among Freemasons. The entry stands thus: "Halsey, Thomas Frederick, Ch. Ch." It is the initial entry of a continuous progressive series of Masonic activities, and none could be more beloved of his brethren than the Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master, Brother the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Halsey, Bart.

Apollo University Lodge is also the Masonic home of the pro-grand master, Lord Amphil, a graduate of the university from New College, who was initiated here in 1890. Four years previously the grand secretary, Philip Colville Smith, of St. John's College, passed through the ceremonies of initiation in the lodge. He has been master of the lodge on four occasions, in 1891, 1893, 1896, and in 1920, when the centenary of the lodge was observed. For many years, until his appointment to his present exalted office he was provincial grand secretary, but resigned in 1917, when he was succeeded by the present grand master, the Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, fellow, bursar, chaplain, and precentor of Queens College, and one of the grand chaplains of the present year: a living contradiction of the universal belief that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

Many pages could be written of the Masonic activities of past and present members of Apollo University and a long list compiled of grand, pro-grand, deputy grand, and provincial grand masters in the English, Irish, and Scottish jurisdictions who have been graduated in this lodge, apart from those who have held other Masonic offices of distinction, both in grand and provincial grand lodges. Since 1857, for instance, the office of provincial grand chaplain of Oxfordshire has been held by a member of the Apollo University Lodge.

AVIATION IN JAPAN BEING ENCOURAGED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
TOKYO, Japan — German aviators and technical experts left jobless by the close of the war will probably be employed by the Imperial University in Tokyo as instructors on the completion of the five-story building now under construction which will be used to house the aeronautical department of the university. Two million yen has been appropriated for the founding and maintenance of the department.

Two of the university's professors are now in Europe preparing to develop the aeronautical department on their return to Japan. In addition the government will detail three technical experts from the navy department to the university to act as instructors. The courses in aviation will be open to all students of the university desiring to specialize in the subject.

Civilian aviation is at present being encouraged in every way possible. The government recently opened the Military Aviation School at Tokorozawa to a limited number of civilians who wished to take advantage of the training, admittance being determined by a strict competitive examination. There were 10 applicants for each vacancy.

Trial flights are being conducted by a number of newspapers, substantial prizes being offered. The post office department also conducts trial mail flights open to all civilian aviators. The prizes offered by the post office department range from 10,000 yen to 20,000 yen.

TRANSPORTATION IN ASSAM

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
ALLAHABAD, India — Sir Frank Sly, the Governor of the central provinces, in visiting Gauhati discussed the rail and steam facilities which are urgently needed in Assam and said that the policy of the government was to transfer no district to another presidency or province without the full consent of the local legislature. Assam on the one side and Bihar and Orissa on the other were both originally included in the presidency of Bengal, which was of altogether extravagantly unwieldy dimensions to administer. It was under Lord Curzon's vicereignty that the famous partition of Bengal was carried out. Sir Frank Sly in his tour referred to the fact that the reforms have made a good start and to the failure of non-cooperation. He then went on to speak of a possible revision of the land revenue settlement and of various small local grievances.

TRADE PROSPECTS BRIGHT IN BRITAIN

Mr. Lloyd George Hopeful That Depressing Condition of Business Is Only of Short Duration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — "I am very hopeful that the present depressing condition of trade is merely a temporary one, and that there will be a substantial improvement in a very short time." These words, recently spoken by Mr. Lloyd George, strike the keynote of the general feeling in British commercial circles with regard to trade prospects. The gloom of the past year or so is passing, and the future wears a rosy look. It is not that a boom is anticipated, nor, in fact, is a boom desired; but there is an unmistakable atmosphere of confidence. And this confidence is based on solid grounds of fact, while at the same time its realization is contingent upon certain conditions being satisfied.

The reasons for optimism are several. The first in importance is the coal settlement and the resumption of work by the miners. British industry is founded upon an abundance of cheap energy, and the prospects in this direction are now encouraging. For not only has work been resumed, but the fact that the settlement introduces the method of profit-sharing is in itself a guarantee that satisfaction will be felt by the workers. The assurance that increased effort will bring its reward to the men themselves is a sufficient incentive to whole-hearted cooperation in the work of supplying the fuel necessary to the running of the industrial machine.

Settlement of Wage Disputes

The second factor pointing to increased activity is the recent series of wage settlements. The fact that agreements have been arrived at and uncertainty dispelled in such great industries as the cotton trade, engineering and coal mining may be taken as indicative of industrial peace throughout the whole of trades of the country. In each of these staple industries a grave position had arisen within the past few weeks, and the three settlements will undoubtedly have an influence which will spread through the whole Labor world. The railway men, too, have shown a conciliatory attitude and have come to an agreement with the railway companies, which rendered improbable the dispute which was once rumored as being likely to occur this month.

These peaceful settlements between employers and workers in great industries are beneficial not only because of the settled conditions they bring about and the greater confidence they inspire in the business world, but also because of the reduction in costs of production which they render possible. One great obstacle in the way of restarting British trade has been the impossibility of competing in price with the goods of other nations.

Foreign Shipments

This was emphasized by the words of an expert in the iron and steel trade, interviewed by The Daily News, who stated that "our orders are going to foreign countries at present. The latest instance I have is a South American order for rails. The British price was £14 10s., and the contract has gone to Belgium at £10." The head of an important firm stated that "until we can sell at a competitive price there will be no revival. There is no hope of doing that until productive costs are overhauled from top to bottom." As far as wages are concerned this policy is already well on the way to being carried out. All the settlements above mentioned, and hosts of lesser ones which have taken place concurrently, involve large reductions in wages and to that extent will bring about a closer approximation to competitive prices, with a consequent stimulus to the rehabilitation of foreign trade.

Another factor working in the same direction is the fall in the cost of living to a level of 118 per cent above the figures for 1914, as against 180 per cent a few months ago. This decrease brings with it automatic cuts in wages according to the sliding scales in force in the respective industries.

Credits Helping Revival

A third factor which is helping in the revival of trade is the Meulen credit scheme. The Manchester Guardian showed how this would af-

fect such an industry as engineering. One of the difficulties in the way of export trade in that, as in other industries, is the existence of abnormal and fluctuating exchanges. Orders can be expected from Spain, Portugal, Russia, South America, and possibly the Levant if prices and the financial situation are favorable.

An export merchant stated that the adoption of the ter Meulen scheme would materially help to stabilize the position of the exchanges and bring about a resumption of trade. It was the best of all schemes, he said, put forward to relieve the impoverished nations, and with the backing it has, the bonds would stand here as negotiable instruments. There is great need that it should be put into operation at once, and confidence would bring greater confidence, with resultant expansion of trade.

Official Extravagance

A condition, however, which is being universally insisted upon as being necessary before prosperity can be assured is the cessation of government waste, and this seems likely to be achieved. Parliament and the country seem at last to be aroused to the evils of excessive expenditure. Hardly a day passes without searching questions in the House. The steps taken by groups of members to enforce economy as the result of the voice of the constituencies, and the recent protest in the House against the government spending money without its authority, are bearing fruit. It is evident that the incubus of government waste is well upon the way to being lifted.

While wage reductions, credit adjustments, and national economy are thus seen to be working together to bring about a revival of trade, the recognition on the part of Labor of its great responsibility in connection with national prosperity is also necessary. As J. H. Thomas recently said in an interview after the N. U. R. conference, "We have reached a stage in the country's history where peace is more essential than anything. To go down the line, as we have done, and to see the empty ships and wagons, indicative of thousands of unemployed, has been a real object-lesson, and I am quite satisfied that the conference realized how necessary it is to get the wheels of industry properly started."

SINGLE FUEL SOURCE PLAN FOR LANCASHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England — A remarkable proposal has been made in the Manchester Guardian for setting up a power center for the whole of Lancashire in the town of Wigan. Prof. H. E. Armstrong, who formulates the proposal, urges the outstanding need for the economical use of the one power asset of Britain, its resources of coal. Unless this is done, he says, Britain will sink back into the condition it occupied before the invention of the steam engine. He points out that the greatest wasters of coal are the gas works. The average Englishman likes an open coal fire in his living-room, and a supply of gas for cooking purposes. At the same time he wants electricity for lighting and for power for domestic use. There is, therefore, smokeless solid fuel, gaseous fuel and electricity. The rationally organized town of the future will insist on these several needs being met by one organization. It will not allow, as today, coal merchants, gas company, and electric company to be conflicting, competing interests, and more or less inefficient.

Professor Armstrong's scheme is that the town of Wigan, with its coal mines should be made a center for Lancashire. All coal raised from the pits should be carbonized at a low temperature and the volatile products recovered. Probably 5000 or 6000 tons of rich gas and perhaps 20 gallons of "coal oil" would be obtained from each ton of coal, leaving 60 or 70 per cent of a solid smokeless fuel which would be entirely suitable for domestic use. He points out that the gas works throughout Lancashire must soon be reorganized if they are to be efficient, and it will be more economical, instead of spending the large sum which will be necessary to put each works in order, to supply gas to them all from the Wigan center by means of high pressure mains of small diameter. Each works will then need to scrap only its carbonizing plant, which probably is now fairly worthless in most cases. Wigan would thus become the power center for the whole county.

NEW TRIUMPH OF AVIATOR IN FRANCE

Gabriel Poulain, Using Bicycle-Like Device, Flies by His Own Power a Distance of 10 Yards and Wins 10,000 Fr.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France — Gabriel Poulain is an optimist. He himself has no doubt, whatever, that he is the pioneer of the bicycle-airplane which will enable everybody to fly as they now motor. For some years now he has been experimenting with the aviette and he has finally succeeded in winning a prize of 10,000 francs offered to the first person who could, by his own power, lift himself in the air for a distance of 10 yards.

A great deal of attention has been attracted to this exploit. The test took place in the Bois de Boulogne before a curiously mixed crowd of sportsmen, manufacturers of mechanical instruments and vehicles, natural scientists and journalists. There is no possible doubt that Mr. Poulain has contrived to propel himself through the air. The interest that was created is enormous, and immediately there were speculations about the day when bicycles will be flying over the rooftops and everybody will possess his airplane!

Those who were inclined to scoff at the little flight were silenced by the remark that the first inventors of the motor-propelled airplanes could do no better at the beginning, and that satire at their expense had proved to be singularly misplaced. But before launching into anticipations of the future of the aviette, it is as well to consider how the two cases of the airplane and the aviette differ.

The Personal Factor

Mr. Poulain is a champion cyclist. It may be taken that for all practical purposes he reaches the limits of man-power so far as the propulsion of any machine resembling a bicycle in construction is concerned. The human factor, though not the exclusive element in his flight, was certainly the principal one. It is almost safe to say that nobody else who was on the ground and who had not had a special training could have succeeded in doing what Mr. Poulain did. That is to say, it is the success of Mr. Poulain quite literally rather than the success of the aviette.

With the airplane it was always possible to foresee unlimited developments; for engine power is hardly limited. Flight in any form suggested the possibility of further flight. It may, however, be doubted whether gliding in the air in the way Mr. Poulain glided is susceptible of any considerable development. Mr. Poulain is now preparing another machine with the prize money that he won, and will presently try to win a further prize offered for a flight of double the distance in more difficult conditions. Probably he will eventually win this second prize. But even that will hardly demonstrate that the man-propelled air bicycle is a practical proposition. The planes may be better adjusted; the propeller, which would be worked by the bicycle pedals, may give him additional force, but when all is said and done, the main fact to be regarded is that it is only by the most strenuous exertions, by the most terrific expenditure of muscular power, that it is possible to remain for a short time in the air. This was the conclusion that most of those who followed this experiment came to. As a sporting feat it was superb, but it may be legitimately doubted whether it is anything more.

Improvements Probable
Nevertheless there are others whose impressions are less skeptical and

who believe that this success points the way to a veritable triumph. They argue that if sufficient impetus is once given, the wings of the machine can be so fixed as to sustain the cyclist at a certain height for a more or less indefinite period. For the present, however, the contrivance scarcely seems to offer such a prospect. It will require the most radical alteration along lines not yet understood. Mr. Poulain's machine is to all intents and purposes an ordinary bicycle fitted with wings. He works up a big speed on the ground and by dint of hard pedaling manages to lift himself and his machine.

He is, however, talking of gliding from a height. Undoubtedly it would be interesting to see whether the machine, once in the air, will descend safely and slowly, something like a parachute, but Mr. Poulain will be well advised to take no real risks until the machine is greatly improved.

While it would be altogether wrong to dismiss the idea of the aviette—that is to say, of some kind of machine which will support itself in the air by rigid wings, as distinct from moving birdlike wings, and of which the only motive force will be that supplied by the muscles of the man who rides it—Mr. Poulain seems at present to have reached a blank wall. Whether he can do a little better is not in itself of great importance; it is not a question of an athletic performance, a record to be broken, but of a scientific discovery. So far one is bound to say that the Poulain experiments are rather athletic performances with a small admixture of scientific inventiveness. They are nevertheless interesting, and Mr. Poulain himself is a great believer in his machine. Perhaps he will stumble upon some new fundamental in the course of his trials.

EXTREMISTS RAISE FUNDS IN INDIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India — There has of late been a considerable effervescence of non-cooperation vigor, faced with a serious loss of prestige in consequence of the All brothers' apology. Mr. Gandhi applied himself with the greatest energy in the raising of a crore of rupees, nominally in memory of the veteran agitator Tilak, but actually to the furtherance of "swaraj." For a long time the fund hung fire, but in the latter part of the campaign it is stated that four or five lakhs over the crore were received. It is to be presumed that no more will be seen of the money, not that anybody in India for a moment suspects Mr. Gandhi of making any pecuniary profit whatsoever out of the extremist movement.

But not all of the non-cooperators are so scrupulous. The mahatma is probably not at all businesslike and the conspicuous feature on non-cooperation accounts has been the absence of audit. Still, for what it is worth, the non-cooperators must be congratulated on the result.

Mr. Gandhi has now commenced another intensive campaign to effect the complete boycott of foreign cloth. This has often been talked of and was tried in Bengal several years ago with disastrous results to the Bengalees. He has refused an invitation to visit Madras in order that he may give all

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his time to working up the agitation in Bombay which of course is a far more important center and where if the movement meets with any success some anxiety may for a time be caused to the merchants of Lancashire. The movement can only have temporary success and may not even have that, for the day is long distant when India can abandon her place in the trade comity and retire into an economic isolation suitable to 2000 years ago.

EXPEDITION UNDER WAY IN ANTARCTIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Dr. Cope's Antarctic expedition has landed in Avord Bay, Graham's Land, near the winter quarters on Weisk Island of the French explorer, Charcot. The news was received in a letter from Capt. G. H. Wilkins, the only Australian with the party, the message having been sent by a whale-catcher from the Antarctic last December and taken six months to reach Australia via the Falkland Islands.

From there details sent by Captain Wilkins, who was with Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Canadian expedition toward the Arctic in 1914 and later was official photographer with the Australian Imperial Force, it appears that the main object of the party will now be the exploration of Graham's Island, which should be completed by next February. There are only four men in the party; they will carry with them scientific equipment and food, and will travel with the aid of dogs.

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BRITISH JOINERS' STRIKE REVIEWED

Last of the Industrial Differences of Consequence Was Continued Apparently to the Strikers' Disadvantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The last obstacle to industrial peace and prosperity in Great Britain was the continuance of the joiners' strike which was started nearly nine months ago. At the rate houses are being built, together with the half-hearted manner in which the government has dealt with the problem of the government-trained craftsman, there is every likelihood of there being a demand for joiners in the building industry for many, many years to come.

This logically brought one to the conclusion that great difficulty would be experienced in bringing an end to the disastrous dispute in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing industry. After many months of silence negotiations were set afoot, and a very generous offer by the employers upon being submitted to the ballot vote was turned down by a decisive majority; whereupon The Daily Herald, in characteristic vein, hailed the result as a splendid achievement of class solidarity, as indicating a spirit of resistance and determination after weeks of want and suffering. The joiners were the first to be attacked, says the Daily Herald writer, and right manfully they took up the fight on behalf of organized labor.

Dispute Called Selfish

The brutal fact about the shipyard joiners' strike is that it was the most selfish industrial dispute in the whole history of the British trade union movement. Every one must admire discipline, even when directed to wrong ends, for ultimately, when the wrong is discovered and right triumphs, a disciplined army soon recovers itself and is the wiser for the awakening. But to describe the recent strike in the shipyards as a triumph of class solidarity is as near deception as makes no matter.

The first point to remember is that the dispute centers round the sum of 12s. per week, which had been granted to this trade over and above the wage advances and bonuses granted to all other trades during and following the period of the war. It was from the first pay day a source of discontent among other shipyard workers, and the employers' decision to cease payment at once resulted in a walkout. It was the proud boast of the union that almost immediately about 90 per cent found employment in the building trade, and that the number was gradually increased as time went by. For a number of reasons a certain percentage were unable to transfer their services, and these consistently remained on strike.

Rejection by Those at Work

Now, it is well to follow carefully what happened. The union officials, on the initiative of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation and after weeks of anxious calm, met the employers who offered terms which were such an improvement on the original demands as to justify submitting to a ballot vote. These were, as stated, turned down in a very definite and decisive manner—not by the men actually on strike, but by those at work! Almost to a man the joiners still signing the "vacant book" and drawing strike pay voted in favor of acceptance. The tragedy of the situation was only slightly relieved by the fact that those who found employment levied themselves to support their less fortunate brethren; the strike pay, together with allowance, furnished an amount very considerably less than that proposed in the last offer of the employers.

That, however, was to take a detached and parochial view of the conflict. But what of the other trades affected? What of the engineers, the boiler-makers, outside the dock gates because ships that might have been reconditioned on the Thames, the Tyne, or the Tees crossed the North Sea to continental ports, and what of the "international solidarity of labor," which the young enthusiasts of the Communist Party were assured would never allow work diverted from English ports, in consequence of conflict with the "master class" to be proceeded with?

Courses of Settlement

Finally, what of the deputation from the joiners whom The Daily Herald so cheerfully and confidently announced as having journeyed to Hamburg and other ports with a view to preventing "black work" being

touched? It was not only the joiners on strike who were asked these questions. A walk along the dock walls between Poplar and the Royal Albert docks any morning between 8 and 9 was all that was necessary to enable the reader after knowledge to satisfy himself.

To return to the roads which were open to a settlement: one course appeared to be for the building trade employers to follow the lead of other industries and place the industry upon an economic basis; the other for the government to insist that for men trained at the public expense in the government instructional factories there should be found employment, thus relieving the abnormal demand for this class of labor, a policy which it could be confidently asserted, would receive a considerable measure of support even from organized labor.

HUNGARIAN BANKS' TRANSITORY STAGE

War Speculation Days Over, They Devote Themselves Once More to Ordinary Pursuits

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Great changes have been brought about in the Hungarian banking business by the war. Under the influence of the new conditions the Hungarian banks found themselves obliged to devote their chief activities to classes of business hitherto outside the ordinary field of banking. Many of them went in for speculative business in foodstuffs of various kinds, others dealt in real estate. In both these classes the banks found plenty of scope for their enterprise, and in some cases they made very large profits. Many new banks, too, were started as the prospects of success seemed so attractive. This new kind of business, however, has not proved very lasting, and many banks had some bad experiences. They have been forced to return to their legitimate sphere of activities, and in many cases have incurred considerable losses in withdrawing from the speculative business which appeared so lucrative. Those institutions which saw the change coming got out with comparatively small loss, but the less far-sighted banks were hard hit.

New Firms Opened Up

At the height of the boom many new commission and export firms started up, often with very poor organization, and lacking the foreign connections essential for their success. Naturally several firms came to grief and the banks which were supporting them were let in heavily. The political situation, too, in Hungary has not been particularly favorable for the banks. The policy of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Hegedus, which began with the sequestration of 20 per cent of the bank deposits, did not tend to induce the public to trust their superfluous money to the banks. Mr. Hegedus' policy has certainly resulted in sending up the value of the Hungarian crown on the foreign exchanges, but it has caused a great slump in business at home, where conditions are only now beginning to improve.

Large Profits for Banks

Notwithstanding all these troubles and difficulties the Hungarian banks have been earning very large profits, ranging from 63,000,000 crowns to 10,000,000 crowns in the year. The percentage of profits on the share capital varies from 53.34 to 103.3 per cent. In the distribution of these profits among the shareholders the various banks pursue entirely different policies. The Kommerzial Bank, for instance, out of a profit of 46.02 per cent paid a dividend of 20 per cent. The Pestvaterländische Bank paid 53.34 per cent profits a dividend of 35.33, whilst the Vaterländische Bank paid 10 per cent dividend from profits of 15.8 per cent and the Britische Ungarische Bank 12.5 per cent dividend from 17.62 per cent profits. The Bodenkredit Bank paid a dividend of 30 per cent from profits of 27.67 per cent, but this is explained by the fact that while with most banks the reserve capital is smaller than the foundation capital the reserve capital of the Bodenkredit is four times as much as the foundation capital.

SMELTING PLANT CLOSED

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.—The smelting plant at the navy yard here was closed yesterday on orders from the Navy Department. The plant has been in operation for seven years, scrap iron and other old materials being brought here to be melted from navy yards and stations all along the Atlantic coast. Twenty-five civilians were employed.

'COALITION' URGED FROM RIVER BARGE

English Men and Women Combine Politics With Pleasure in Campaign for Villagers' Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The thoughts of most people in England turn during the month of August to rest and refreshment, be it at the seashore, on breezy moors, or in shady woods. The 1920 Club, a political club with a membership of men and women, has been organizing "holiday campaigns," and the women have already arranged various forms of work for their cause in the leisure hours.

Mrs. Lloyd George, wife of the Prime Minister; Lucy, Lady Markham; Lady Abernethy, besides leaders in the provinces, have all taken enthusiastically to the idea. Already the sister of a well-known member of Parliament and three friends have been living in a canal barge from which they sail forth to hold hayfield meetings in the dinner hour, or village meetings in the gardens for the wives when their husbands are away at work. The large flat barge makes a comfortable "home," and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was hospitably entertained and given some insight into the work, which, if strenuous, is certainly most pleasant and invigorating.

Attracting Attention

The flat bottom of the barge forms a pleasant sitting room by day, and at night four hammocks are swung, a tarpaulin "roof" to be pulled forward at will, being provided in case of rain. Preparations had been made in a village about two miles away for a meeting, two of the party having visited it the preceding day to announce that it would take place. English villages are somewhat somnolent, but the leader of the party remarked to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "We went down the village street ringing a dinner-bell, and when we had collected all the children and most of the dogs, we gave the children handbills saying there would be a meeting on the green next day."

The walk to the village through woods and fields in the cool of the evening was delightful, and the villagers had assembled in force round the village pump in the middle of the green. Men, women and children had come out of curiosity, but they remained and listened to a simple but eloquent appeal to support the Coalition. Some questions were asked at the close, the women showing themselves particularly interested and alert. Simple literature was distributed, and there were many hearty handshakes and requests to "come again" before the party started for their return walk to the barge.

Deputation of Villagers

The following morning, before 9 o'clock, a "deputation" waited on the "barges," as one of the party called them. It consisted of two women from a village further down the canal who, having heard of the travelers, wished for a meeting in one of the cottages whose owner had offered her room; she would do all the announcing, and a good meeting was assured, "though it won't be all one way of thinking," remarked one of the messengers.

That same afternoon a successful quarter of an hour's "talk" was held in a hayfield while the haymakers rested. It was hardly a meeting, but something in the nature of a general discussion, when nearly everyone talked at once, and about five questions were asked simultaneously. The men seemed thoroughly acquainted with political questions and had evidently read a good deal. Several of them were invited to visit the barge and continue the discussion on the following day.

The next day the canal horse was

harnessed, and leisurely progress was made to the next halting-place; from here the village which had sent the deputation was visited. The little cottage room was packed with eager women, all anxious to hear and to discuss. So full did the room become that a message was sent to the schoolmaster asking for the use of a room at the school. The meeting lasted nearly an hour, and as one of the party was a musician, the old school piano provided some patriotic songs and choruses—more enthusiastic than musical, but the performers enjoyed them immensely.

Rival Encountered

At this meeting some rival politicians provided quite a spirited opposition, but the proceedings were conducted with the utmost good humor. In the evening some men from the hayfield party paid a call at the barge, all in their Sunday best and looking almost distressingly clean. They accepted some rather more advanced literature than the simple leaflets, and undertook to get a good meeting at a large village, the proud possessor of a hall which would hold 500 people. This was to be quite a big affair, and the member for the division was urged to attend and speak. "The Barge Ladies," as the party are now called, advertised it and urged every one to come.

Life on this expedition has not been all work; there have been pleasant hours reading in the shade of the beech woods, or expeditions made to neighboring places of interest. On these occasions politics have been a forbidden topic of conversation. A caravan tour was arranged in the dales and on the moors in Yorkshire, and a similar plan made for Cornwall. In the latter case the caravan remained stationary for a week at two centers, and the workers radiated from it.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIALS OPPOSED TO LIQUOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria.—Dr. Michael Hainisch, President of the Austrian Republic, is an outspoken foe of both alcohol and tobacco. Addressing a deputation of the German Temperance Societies at Salzburg, Dr. Hainisch said:

"As you are aware I have been a total abstainer for many years. I drink no alcoholic liquors, I do not smoke and have always been a friend and supporter of your movement. I am convinced that if we could have succeeded in our efforts to make the German people on this and the other side of the frontier total abstainers we should have won the war. But every day on which one drinks, a fight is lost. Today the alcoholic question is of the greatest importance, for I can tell you that in a single year alone more than 5,000,000,000 crowns' worth of wines are consumed in this country. If it were not for this expenditure to which must be added the money spent on tobacco, an amount of money might be saved which would go very far toward raising the value of the Austrian crown abroad."

Not less emphatic and important was the testimony of Dr. Schober, for a time Chancellor of the Republic, but whose real position is chief of the Vienna police. Following Dr. Hainisch the Chancellor said "As chief of the Vienna police I have long been impressed with the great importance of the drink question, and I have often discussed the whole matter as to the evils and crime directly resulting from the use of alcohol. The best time I ever enjoyed as police president was when wine in Austria was so dear that the great masses of the population could not afford to drink it. But today, unfortunately, the wine rooms are crowded, and this signifies a great public peril, as crowded saloons mean an increase in crime and in prisons."

SINN FEIN AIR OF SECRECY RETAINED

Mr. de Valera's Return to Dublin Signalized Meeting of Dail Eireann Behind Closed Doors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—A wonderful sense of relief and feelings of deep gratitude almost blotted out the memory of the period preceding the declaration of the truce in Ireland which commenced on July 11. Prior to that date hostilities had progressed with increasing intensity, and the previous week was the most active since the war began. In glorious contrast was the truce. Undisturbed peace reigned even in the martial law areas since noon on July 11, and according to the Irish Bulletin the absolute cessation of hostilities has dispelled the alleged "myth of propagandists that within the national movement there were 'moderates' and 'extremists,' and that the latter were subject to no control."

The first intimation that there was some friction in certain districts was conveyed in an official communication from the chief liaison officer for Munster, Wexford and Kilkenny, Commandant T. B. Barry of the Irish Republican Army. He stated that the British authorities refused to cooperate with the liaison officers in the martial law area as members of the Irish Republican Army, and that they refused to deal with direct breaches of the truce if complaints were registered on official "republican army" notepaper.

Sinn Fein's Secrecy

Since the return of Mr. de Valera and his coadjutors to Dublin they have been busy in consultation with the available members of Dail Eireann behind doors through which no newspaper correspondent has been able to hear. Officially Sinn Fein records its opinion that the British press is engaged in misrepresenting the whole character of the Irish question at a time when the attention of the whole world is directed to it. It takes exception to the statements that the Irish question is not one merely between England and Ireland but between northern and southern Ireland; it designates such a view as half the truth and misleading.

While admitting that Irish agreement is essential to permanent peace, the Sinn Fein leaders think agreement is not possible while "British interference" in Irish affairs continues; that northeast Ulster would have come in long ago if external pressure had been removed; and that the national tradition of Ulster has not been to resist freedom. The 1798 insurrection was, they state, cradled in the Orange lodges of Belfast and the neighboring counties, and no fiercer assistance was shown to the union than came from these lodges; and, they affirm, to this day many Protestants in the North understand the demand for independence and support it publicly.

"Justice, Not Generosity"

The official organ of Sinn Fein, calling attention to the numerous concessions to be made by England, says that Ireland looks for justice, not generosity; also that "a concession involving 'dominion home rule' with modifications" is more accurately described as a denial of justice and a negation of the rights to self-determination which British statesmen during the great war considered essential to world peace.

Commenting on the view expressed in the press that the settlement is a mere matter of money, the Irish Bulletin says that while a free Ireland should have the right to control its own finances, the primary demand is for "full national independence." "The Irish question," it says, "dates back to far beyond the times when English kings extracted tribute from our people; were the taxation of the Irish

people by the British Government henceforth to cease the Irish question would remain, and the Irish people would fight as resolutely for national independence as before.

"The state organization which embodied this ancient tradition actually lasted to the end of the seventeenth century, and when its outward semblance was destroyed left the tradition itself unshaken. Successive generations handed it on from one to another, and even at periods of extreme prostration have been inspired by it to reduce acquiescence to British authority. It is this national consciousness which must be satisfied and it cannot be satisfied by money bargains. If the English people imagine it can, they are under a profound delusion."

PROPOSED DUTY ON BOOKS IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—When the master printers met the Australian Minister for Customs, Massey Greene, and asked for a duty of 3d. on all books imported into Australia, the duty to take effect whatever the original price of the book might have been, they stirred up intense opposition from the booksellers, the National Home Reading Union and the general public. It is unlikely that the government will grant the request.

The object of the master printers was to compel authors and publishers to have their books printed in Australia. Booksellers point out that the number of copies of a book imported into Australia are only a small proportion of the total edition. The publisher estimates the price which the public will pay for a book and in order to sell at that price he has to print a large edition. The sale in Australia is relatively so small that Australian authors could not afford to publish their works here except in a cheap form which would not be profitable. Moreover, the English publisher will not as a rule handle a book that has already been published.

RUBBER SHOES FOR HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Combining humanitarian reasons with aims for efficiency and economy the police commission has introduced a rubber shoe for horses in the Providence department ridden by mounted patrolmen. The shoe of live rubber, police officials say, is the corrective for the hard roads now being built. At the same time the rubber shoe is practically noiseless, a feature figuring largely toward increasing the efficiency of the mounted patrolman. In addition the rubber, it is declared, will outwear the steel shoe.

GENERAL FISHING OFFICIATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts.—The new quarters of Holyoke Post 25, American Legion, were formally opened by Gen. John J. Pershing who, in a brief address, declared that he did not favor participation in politics by the Legion.

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES IN EGYPT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The report of the Cadre Commission appointed more than a year ago under the presidency of Sir Henry Paul-Henry, former financial adviser, for the purpose of reorganizing fundamentally the staff organization of the government service, has been recently submitted and with certain minor reservations has been provisionally approved by the Council of Ministers. Briefly, the modifications resulting from it will affect mostly the lower grade officials, whose pay will be considerably increased, and promotion to the higher grade, which will be subject to merit and not seniority.

The changes will be introduced gradually but in the case of the irrigation service, on account of protests against reducing the grade of pay to that of formerly less well-paid departments, they will be postponed for at least a year. In view of the great responsibilities of that service, it is possible that their claim merits special consideration, but on the whole it is believed the official classes are satisfied with the new step. It is certain that a considerable increase in total expenditure in salaries over that of pre-war days will be experienced, but at the same time the special war allowances, which rose as high as £27,467,000 in the financial year 1919-20, will shortly be suppressed. From this it would appear that the commission does not anticipate a fall in prices to the normal of seven years ago. On the other hand, several of the lower grades were underpaid in the past, and the present modifications should prove a great encouragement and a means of securing a better standard of service.

A change which is not being well received by the officials is the new table of office hours. In the past the hours used to be from 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. daily, except Friday; according to the new regulations, these will be, excepting Friday, in the winter from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m.; in the summer, from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m.

W. E. JOHNSON AIDS DANISH TEMPERANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—William E. Johnson recently visited Copenhagen in order to assist at the tenth Scandinavian Temperance Congress. The congress was very well attended, musical entertainments were provided, and speeches made by eminent representatives for Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Estonia, Switzerland, and the United States.

Mr. Johnson said he hoped the Scandinavian countries would soon follow the example of America. He addressed the general public from a motor car at two public squares. Later he left for India where, it is understood, he is going to inaugurate a prohibition campaign on a large scale.

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CONTINUATION OF
SPANISH CAMPAIGN

What Was Thought to Be Raisuli's Last Stand Culminated in His Retreat to an Inviolable Native Sanctuary

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TETUAN, Morocco (Spanish Zone)—It is difficult to think of this wild mountainous spot in northern Africa, in the heart of the Spanish section of Morocco, which is known as the region of Beni Aros, being a place selected deliberately for the last stand of Muhammadanism in these parts against the "infidels" in the form of the Spanish attackers. Yet that is what is really the case. On the Spanish side, of course, there is no "holy war" about it, but merely, as the governmental and military authorities would have it, an effort in tranquillization, a course of pacific penetration.

Raisuli, the former brigand, the former Governor of Arzila, the former adviser and assistant of Spain against the rebels, and "ex officio" also of a strange variety of high and most important offices awarded him by more than one continental power, is the religious leader. Above all, Raisuli remembers that he belongs to the most elevated Chorfia caste, one of the very best of the Arab strains, with vast privileges. Upon him, the Chorfia, the descendant of Muhammad, no man dare lay a hand, and all must answer to his call. Thus he rules and commands with a power that no ordinary leader could have at his disposal.

Raisuli's "Last Stand"

Determined to exercise all his advantages to the full, Raisuli has exploited his lineage and prestige most remarkably, and many facts are now made apparent that were not known before. When he was driven from Tetuan, he was a holy city, he very thoughtfully and deliberately, after much consideration, selected Tazart for what he knew quite well would be his last stand. There were many points in his favor, but there was one against it, and that was the utter collapse of his prestige if he were finally beaten at this very spot, as surely he must have realized was probable. He knew quite well there was no escape to another. Near Tazart is Monte Alam, and here is the sanctuary of Muley Abbas Selam, and this is precisely the cradle of the Islam Shorfa of the greatest prestige. So Raisuli went back here, to the cradle of his fathers, the most sacred land he could touch in all Morocco, feeling that here his religious ascendancy would be exerted to the full.

At the same time he set about a new rally and organization of his forces. Messengers were dispatched to all the tribes of Morocco; they left over the hills in search of friends to whom they whispered the tidings that El Raisuli was now at last at Beni Aros, that he was here among the sacred monuments of his forefathers, that Allah would surely be good and now was the time for the faithful to rise. Those who had treasured in companies from the Spanish forces crept over the hills to the new Raisuli camp, and individual faithful rallied in this direction from many parts. All the rebels that had fled from the newly occupied territories since the beginning of the campaign assembled here, and here Raisuli had all his best generals round about him, including Hamido, Tulliet del Haus, Fehla, Haman de Wadras and others. Here on the side of the mountain Raisuli reestablished his family home, and here were brought all his possessions and relics. This was the last place for the last stand of Raisuli, of the Moors who claimed Morocco for themselves, of the faithful.

Advancing Spaniards Watched

From the tops of the hills Raisuli could see the Spanish troops coming along from the direction of Larache in the west and from Ceuta in the north. He professed great hopes; whether he held them one does not know. But he is a great man in many ways, and not the least is in his power to inspire his people. All around are the wildest mountains, with sharp spurs and craggy sides. Tribesmen dwell on all these hills, and having seen something of what the Spanish cazadores and cavalry can do, in spite of all the confidence with which they had been imbued, they took to making fortifications round their private houses and raising up parapets before them.

General Berenguer, who exercised supreme direction over all the forces operating, with General Barrera in subordinate command under him of the section coming up from Larache and General Sanjurjo commanding those coming down from Ceuta, approached the Raisuli fastness by a series of short quick movements at varying intervals. These movements were very intense; it was the only way to deal with the men in the mountains. Sometimes the Spanish forces had to be kept at their business for very long periods at a stretch, and it is mentioned that in one case after they had had 22 consecutive hours of it in marching and fighting they went back to their camp singing. General Berenguer himself sleeps at night in his tent in wild spots to which his forces have advanced, and he switches about from one little army to another as occasion demands. He has witnessed all the operations of any importance.

Enemy Driven Farther Away

In the early stages of these movements a smart advance was made one morning from the Zoco El Arba up the heights of Yebel Bu Mexbar, native troops being placed in the van-

guard and doing their duty well, while artillery conducted an intense fire. This movement tested the feeling of the rebels at their point of concentration, and it was clear they did not like the situation. News was received that the enemy leader conducting the defensive operations on this occasion was dismayed and intimidated to Raisuli that no further effective resistance could be offered. Some good new positions forward were taken and they were fortified and placed in telephonic communication with Kaseh.

On the occasion of a second movement the enemy, who had established himself in two strong positions at Sidi Arsan and Senadok, was driven farther away and had to close in on himself still more. On this occasion he did not exhibit defensive strength in proportion to his numbers and there were signs of a breaking of his morale. It was stated that the success of this operation gave General Berenguer the key to Beni Aros. Then as the result of brilliant operations in the Larache zone, Tassar, Zlat and Haly were occupied. Afterward another difficult movement was effected in which the heights of Monte Naizera were stormed. This was one of the most difficult propositions, the natives being established in the most awkward places. They had their huts up here, a complete village, and had fortified them to the best of their ability. Mountain soldiers and cavalry, especially the latter, behaved splendidly in the difficult attack, and the enemy were forced from their positions, leaving all their goods behind them. Their village took fire and soon it was a heap of cinders.

Heliograph Comes Into Play

This time, by means of the heliograph, the Ceuta and Larache forces came into contact, a consummation which had been keenly anticipated for some time, and later the connection became more intimate. General Berenguer was enormously pleased with the way that some sections of the forces did their work, especially the cavalry. Then at last another operation of a crowning character was carried through, the object being to effect the convergence of the Ceuta and Larache divisions, to bring them in a single front, and with it to envelop the hill of Sidi Embarek, which is virtually a barricade closing access to Beni Aros. In possession of this, the Spanish forces had the tribesmen at their mercy, and the only thing then remaining to do would be to advance on Tazart, or, in view of the somewhat difficult religious attitude, as it may best be called, taken by Raisuli, decide what was best to be done.

The operation was quite successful. Twelve thousand Spanish troops were engaged in it, including friendly natives, and the enemy this time made a desperate resistance, the fighting often being of a hand-to-hand character. After it was all over and the newly captured positions had been fortified and strengthened, some remarkable sights were to be seen. From Tabas, Sord, Yebel and Malzera, heights now in Spanish possession, the headquarters of Raisuli at Tazart, only 14 kilometers away, could plainly be seen. The rebels who surrendered said it was the intention of Raisuli at the last to take refuge in the very sanctuary of Muley Abbas Selam, which after all was believed to be the chief thing he had come there for, thinking that the Spaniards in no circumstances would dare to touch the sanctuary and that from within it he could make terms with Spain. This idea gives something to ponder upon. Spain has been extending extreme respect to Moorish religion and customs up to now, and making it clear that she is sympathetic and no disturber, and she will do nothing to disturb the advantage she has gained in this way, for it operates in every kilometer of pacified territory.

Object of Pilgrimage

A marvelous panorama, with impressive historical and other remembrances attached to it, is spread before observers from the height of Bad-es-Sor, now in the hands of the Spaniards, being one of the most recently captured positions. To the south is seen Monte Maizera, where the Larache contingent sustained one of their best attacks, and at its base flows the celebrated river Majcen, who waters are lost in the plains of Alcazar, where the army of the romantic Ray Sebastian was destroyed in 1572. The country all around abounds in remembrances of that defeat, since the privilege that the sherifs, Alami and Raisuli, enjoy and the lands that from time immemorial their people have possessed are concessions of the sultans as reward for the heroic conduct of their forefathers as warriors on that fateful occasion.

Beyond the Majcen are the black mountains of Sumatra covered with forests, and on the highest peak is the sanctuary of the father of all the Muhammadan Moors as he is called, Sidi Massar, direct descendant of Muley Dria. And to the left of all this and down below is seen dimly the mountain of Sugman, high and bare, and the huge mass of Buhaken, on the side of which and amid the green trees shines the whiteness of the town of Tazart where Raisuli is, the tower of its mosque gleaming in the sun. A formidable chain of mountains continues on from here to the left and on the highest peak is the sanctuary of Muley Abbas Selam, facing, as it were, that of Sidi Massar on the other hill. Below is a smiling valley in which is the Zoco del Jemis, one of the most important of these parts, and near by is the sanctuary of Sidi Heddi, which is held in great respect. This is an object of many popular pilgrimages, and a center of strange and curious superstitions. Here are sacred cats, sacred fishes, and many other strange things.

General Berenguer, after the achievements, ascended to these heights and looked upon it all. This is a strange war.

SCHOOL NEEDS IN
THE UNITED STATES

Training for Citizenship and Vocational Chief Lack in the Present System, Survey of Nation's Education Discloses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That 8 per cent of the citizenship of the United States is neglected with respect to education is the conclusion reached by H. E. Miles, after surveying the educational situation throughout the country for the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He appeals for the application of engineering to this problem and urges:

More schooling per pupil per year, teachers' salaries determined in the light of personal and professional qualifications, facilities for adult education measurably extended, taxation better safeguarded, intelligent support of the best educational leadership, a broad vocational system of public education linked with life continuously, and in which the forces of society should unite with the professional forces of teaching.

Mr. Miles, formerly president of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education, is a retired manufacturer. He says it is an indictment of American intelligence that 38,000,000 persons lack adequate educational opportunities. Only 30 per cent of the youth, he says, "have the natural ability that will permit them to go through the present high school, however much they try, and presumably much less than half of 30 per cent could by any chance go through college."

One Corner Only

He asserts that, "with reasonable encouragement of colleges we should make equal provision for those who cannot go, by the setting up for wage earners and others in connection with their employment and otherwise, of the equivalent of high schools and colleges adapted to their circumstances."

"Nearly half of the children leave school at about 14," Mr. Miles says. "It may be said that half leave school forever without any real education. There is substantially nothing of formal education in 'live civics,' or in economics taught in the seventh and eighth grades. We may therefore say that education begins in this sense in the sixteenth year, after 70 per cent of children have left, and therefore that our social structure with its great adult population has an educational foundation in one corner only, that of the college and high school rapidly diminishing from this little corner along a curved line to nothing, before reaching a point representing 42,000,000 wage earners and 20,000,000 of their wives and sisters of the same states who left school by the end of the sixth grade, with never an hour of formal instruction in those things which make for understanding of our social institutions, of economics or the means of livelihood."

England's Example

"Several countries, with Germany leading, have shown the way. By a survey of 105 of Germany's great industries, 65 per cent of the men in foremost places in managerial and technical departments were little working boys who quit school at 14, grew up with the right sort of compulsory continuation schools and later selectively, enjoyed special technical training with the assistance of their employers and otherwise."

"Most of the graduates of her technical colleges served under these leaders from work schools and higher vocational schools, of which there are practically none in democratic America. This statement is not an endorsement of the German policy of class distinction in education, nor of her terrible sin against her common people in withholding instruction in citizenship and inculcating instead blind obedience to authority. It is for us to give the best possible education to those who will not, and to those who should, go into our present high schools, so as to inculcate in them principles of good citizenship and economic understanding. England prepared to do this recently in the most comprehensive educational legislation ever enacted at one time by any nation."

"The expenditure line has gone into the clouds with little improvement in total schooling received. Having exhausted the means of increasing school funds with the present methods of taxation, our school people are seeking new methods, new state and federal appropriation, and new powers to school boards, enabling them to levy taxes independently and without regard to other local needs."

Better Returns Needed

"Must not industry and the citizenry at large seriously consider where additional income is to come from and see how far present expenditures can be made to yield better returns? Let us try for economy and improvement and not for increased levies only."

"Let us develop collateral facilities equivalent to high schools at a fraction of the per capita cost, and more effective for certain types than the present high school, which educators declare to be still in the experimental stage, to be cherished, but supplemented and modified."

"Elementary schools must be made more effective, with the best possible instruction in citizenship and economics for every child before he leaves, and afterward in the continuation schools which have recently been established in 25 states, but very

poorly developed. It is said that most of the instruction in the seventh and eighth grades is repetitious and waste and can be replaced with citizenship and economics for those who go to work early, with a year saved to those who will study them in high school and college."

PAGEANT FUND
INQUIRY GRANTED

Injunction Also Restrains City Officials From Paying Out Millions for Experts—Actions for Contempt Are to Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In a decision announced yesterday Judge John A. Swanson of the Circuit court granted the petition of lawyers asking for an investigation of the funds of the Pageant of Progress recently held on the Municipal Pier. Judge Swanson also issued an injunction restraining the city's officials from paying out public funds to the extent of \$5,250,000 for employment of legal, building and real estate experts without the consent of the City Council for such expenditure. The third decision, which, together with the other two, is regarded as a blow to the city administration of Mayor William Hale Thompson, was rendered by federal Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who refused to quash the contempt of court and fraud actions brought against the city's fire, buildings, and real estate experts, Austin J. Lynch, Frank Meese, Ernest H. Lyons, Edward C. Waller Jr., and A. S. Merigold, in connection with the filing of their income tax schedules, and setting their hearing for next Monday.

Pageant Funds Impounded

An order of the court was issued by Judge Swanson impounding the funds of approximately \$350,000 from the Pageant of Progress, pending determination of whether the money belongs to the city or can be divided as planned by the city administration, among the pageant organization, the "Chicago Boosters" publicity club and the health and sanitation exposition conducted by Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of the city of Chicago.

The pageant's profits are now on deposit in the Continental and Commercial National Bank. The suit was brought by Samuel Grossman as a taxpayer and asked for an accounting and a receivership. In lieu of the receivership a bond equal to the amount involved was offered. Judge Swanson announced that he will approve the bond ordered given by the defendants, Mayor Thompson, Dr. Robertson, D. F. Kelly, Edgar A. Jones, Frederick H. Bartlett and others on Thursday.

Public's Property Used

In rendering his opinion, Judge Swanson said: "The question is whether this fund belongs to the individual pageant of officers or whether it belongs to the people of Chicago, whose property was used to make the pageant a success."

"It was apparent from the outset that city officials, as such, have no right to join in an independent enterprise and use city property in such an enterprise."

"Carrying out the line of reasoning of the defendants, the Mayor would have the right to enter into an agreement with a corporation, for profit or not, for use of city property, and afterward pick the institution or charity to benefit by the enterprise."

"He could then determine what race or religion or institution would be benefited by his acts as a public official. The minority of some particular race or religion might be prevented from participating in the profits of the enterprise."

"In this case, however, it appears that the public's property was used to make the enterprise a success and that, therefore, to the public belongs the profit of such an enterprise. It is argued that the Mayor and Health Commissioner Robertson merely helped as individuals to make the enterprise a success, but the question is, didn't they serve as agents of the city of Chicago and not as individuals?"

The contempt action against the city's building and real estate experts lies in their refusal to produce their books for examination by the collector of internal revenue, on the plea that they are charged with a crime and are being forced to testify against themselves.

HOTEL PRICE CUT SPREADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although local hotel men say they do not expect a decrease in their prices now, the movement toward pre-war prices, begun by The Breakers, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, has extended to Long Beach, where the Nassau announces a reduction of from \$18 to \$8 a day. The Nassau is open all winter, most of the other Long Beach hotels closing Labor Day and retaining high prices. Hotels in Brooklyn say they have cut food prices and cannot reduce room rates until the cost of gas, electricity, coal, taxes and labor show signs of decreasing. The local situation is in the hands of the Hotel Men's Association.

VOTE FAILS TO END "FUTURES"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The New York Mercantile Exchange yesterday reported the result of a vote to abolish the practice of buying and selling butter and eggs for future delivery. The vote was 95 to 64 in favor of abolishing the practice, but this lacked the two-thirds majority necessary to carry the vote.

TRAINING MEN FOR
PUBLIC UTILITIES

Cooperative Instruction at Massachusetts Institute of Technology Aims to Bring About an Increase in Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Efficiency in the service and the administration of a public utility is recognized as depending in no small measure on the adequacy of the training of men engaged in the practical productive work of the utility corporation. In appreciation of this fact the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has added to its curriculum in the department of electrical engineering a course designed to cooperatively provide such training.

Explaining the plan of the course to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Prof. William H. Timbie, of the department of electrical engineering of the institute, pointed out that there are really four fields of electrical engineering work. The first field is that of handling the electrical and some executive phases of projects such as harnessing river water powers, he said. The second field is that of consulting engineering alone, or attached to some company; the third, that of the manufacture of electrical apparatus including research; and the fourth, that of supplying electrical apparatus, power and facilities to commercial use.

Cooperative Training

Training men for the manufacturing and research work has already been solved by the Institute of Technology, Professor Timbie said, through a cooperative arrangement with the General Electric Company. Under this plan students spend alternate terms at the institute and in the shops of the company, setting practical experience against a background of theory. The need of public utility training has become increasingly apparent, however, Professor Timbie asserted, and a similar agreement has been entered into with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

"In the public utility corporations of the United States," he explained, "are invested billions of dollars. Dependent on these corporations for employment are hundreds of thousands of men and women. There is probably no community the civic comfort and welfare of which does not depend upon the proper administration of one or more public utilities. These corporations often supply water, gas, electricity and local transportation. In order that they may be efficiently conducted all of these undertakings require the services of engineers who are well grounded in the fundamental

natural sciences, who have a specialized knowledge of a particular utility, and a broad interest and education in public utilities in general.

"Such men must be able to apply the theories of natural science to the practical requirements of the individual problems as they arise. In order to develop men of the highest specialized and administrative capabilities for service with electric power enterprises the institute has been able to extend the cooperation plan used in manufacturing training to include public utility work."

Outline of Plan

Professor Timbie briefly outlined the program that has been evolved, explaining that the course covers a five-year period, the first two years being devoted to the regular electrical engineering course at the institute, and the last three being divided between the institute and the electric company's shops. The students, he said, are assigned in pairs, alternating between plant and office at first, and exchanging information and opinions. Specialization according to aptitude is allowed in the last year. During the cooperative period the company pays the student about \$1600. Professor Timbie added, but there is no written contract between the student and the company binding the former to continue work with the latter.

Experience with the cooperative course with the General Electric Company, the professor said, has demonstrated the value of such combined practical and academic training. The application of this idea to the public utility, however, is regarded as having an added possibility in the direction of public service and efficiency.

CANDIDATES TO BE
QUERIED ON DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Among the agencies particularly active in the campaign for the by-election of a national representative in the Sixth Congressional District, is the women's committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. This committee, which represents broad affiliation with, and common membership in, many women's organizations, hopes to put Ransom C. Pingree of Haverhill and A. Platt Andrews of Gloucester definitely on record as to their attitude toward prohibition. With regard to the former there appears to be a tendency to consider him as a "follower" of Henry Cabot Lodge, and, as a result, to question Mr. Pingree's attitude in the light of Mr. Lodge's stand on the anti-beer bill in the United States Senate. One of the six planks in the "public welfare" platform presented by the women's organizations demands that there be no weakening of the prohibition law to readmit beer and light wines or to lessen enforcement.

REFERENDUM ON
FILM CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Petition for referendum on the people of Massachusetts on the moving picture censorship law enacted by the last legislature was filed yesterday with the Secretary of State by Judge Albert Brackett, counsel for moving picture and theatrical interests in Massachusetts. The petition carried 50,000 signatures distributed by districts, although only 15,000 signers are required to bring a referendum.

As a result of the filing of the petition, the law, which would have gone into effect with the new year, is suspended pending decision by the people on the ballot in the fall election of next year. The measure was passed by the House of Representatives of the General Court by a large majority, but met a close fight in the Senate, several moves being made to sidetrack the measure after its passage by the Senate. The bill was made law by the Governor's signature after a special hearing given both sides by the state chief executive. The law places the duties of censoring the films shown in the Commonwealth with the Department of Public Safety.

OIL MEN TO MEET
MEXICAN PRESIDENT


Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—To discuss and adjust, if possible, their controversies with the Mexican Government over the tax decree promulgated recently by President Obregon, a committee of five of the leading men in the oil industry of the United States is leaving shortly for Mexico.

Walter Clark Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, says that the Mexican Government has indicated its willingness to confer with such a committee.

The chief point at issue is President Obregon's tax decree assessing an export tax of 25 per cent against all oil sent out of Mexico in addition to the ad valorem tax. This export tax has been vigorously opposed by American interests as practically shutting down their Mexican properties, and as bringing the total tax as high as 85 per cent of the value of certain cases. The majority of American exporters stopped shipping oil out of Mexico, and it is believed there that the loss of revenue resulting to the Mexican Government has made it willing to talk things over with the committee.

Besides Mr. Teagle, the committee includes Edward L. Doheny, president of the Mexican Petroleum Company; J. W. Van Dyke, president of the Atlantic Refining Company; H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the Sinclair Consolidated Corporation, and Amos L. Bessy, president of the Texas Oil Company.



General Motors Trucks

Reduced \$500

GMC Model K 16 One-Ton Chassis
Formerly \$2135—Now \$1625
New England Delivery

<p>25% Cut</p> <p>A Real Truck</p> <p>See That Motor</p> <p>An Adaptable Chassis</p> <p>A Complete Line</p>	<p>A cut of \$500—about 25 per cent—establishes a new standard of value in motor trucks.</p> <p>This chassis at \$1625, delivered equipped with electric lights, starter and cord tires, is a real truck, built of real truck units—no passenger car parts used.</p> <p>It has the new GMC engine, with its Removable Cylinder Walls, Removable Valve Lifter Assembly and other exclusive GMC features.</p> <p>For all kinds of hauling—city delivery, school bus service, farm use, police patrol—in fact, it is well adapted for every kind of one-ton work.</p> <p>Send for complete description of this model, also 2, 3½ and 5-ton models, all of which have been reduced in price.</p>
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THE NOYES-BUICK COMPANY

New England Distributors
Wholesale and Retail

857 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

COTTON GOODS
MARKET IMPROVES

Conditions Rapidly Approaching a Normal State With Regard to Volume of Business and Degree of Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—The past week has seen a further continuance of the steady improvement that has been the feature of primary cotton goods markets for several weeks past. Conditions are rapidly approaching a normal state so far as volume of business and degree of employment is concerned, while prices continue to progress upward, showing sharp advances during the past week in some quarters of the market.

As a matter of fact, depression conditions in cotton goods markets are rapidly passing. The stocks of goods are so low and competition in most quarters of the market is so much larger in volume than usual that it has produced a very free flow of business which is now being felt in its full force by the manufacturers. The period of liquidation of high priced stocks is practically passed and the public is absorbing the new popular priced merchandise almost as rapidly as it can be produced. Already many of the cotton manufacturing establishments are booked for months ahead for all the goods they can possibly turn out. Idle machinery is being started up everywhere and the outlook promises a very busy fall and winter, though there will be no such tremendous profits, of course, as were common during the war boom.

Shortage in Skilled Labor

Strange as it may seem, there is the likelihood of a real shortage of skilled labor in some of the cotton manufacturing centers in the not far distant future. Unemployment in New Bedford, Fall River, in Lawrence, Lowell and Manchester has been rapidly dwindling for several weeks, and mill superintendents and overseers report a constantly thinner line of applicants for work. Some of the New Bedford mills are already experiencing difficulty in getting enough skilled weavers and are going so far as to enter contracts for fancy goods because of their inability to get the help qualified to produce difficult weaves.

During the past two weeks there has been a marked renewal of activity among the yarn mills and it seems likely that another month will see nearly all the spinning and preparatory machinery running full blast. In most of the textile centers, the depression has resulted in the removal of a considerable number of skilled operatives to other places, and the ranks of the textile workers, therefore, are not sufficiently full to run all of the machinery at capacity. In some centers additional mills have been built or the existing ones enlarged and the new plants have not yet started up in any considerable way. When they do, as seems likely in the next few weeks, there is a grave question whether there will be enough skilled workers to go round.

In the fine goods division, mills making combed yarn fabrics report a steady demand for goods during the past week at prices, which, if not materially higher than those of a week or two ago, were at least fully as high, and are sufficient to afford a small profit margin on the work in most well equipped mills. Poplins, narrow lawns, pongees, oxfords, all have been in active demand, while fancy constructions of various kinds have been wanted in greater quantity than many mills dared to contract for. It is comparatively easy to sell goods in 5000 and 10,000-piece lots now whereas a few weeks ago a large piece order was something to talk about for a week. Deliveries for September-October and for October-November are the most common, but not a few contracts run through to the end of the year.

Print Cloth Division

In the print cloth division the market has had a rather active week with sharply upturning prices. Buyers have apparently had full confidence in the holding power of the higher levels and have bought freely for fall delivery. Bag manufacturers have been covering their requirements for the fall months and goods suitable for that work have risen fully an eighth of a cent during the week without slowing up the activity. Wide print cloths were moving in a large way with 36½-inch 64 by 60s very firm at 7½ cents for quick goods, even of the poorer southern makes, and slightly more for the best eastern product. Contracts running to November were available from southern mills at 7½ cents, with only the poorest makes obtainable as low as 7 cents, while eastern mills were standing out for 7½ cents even for October-November. Full River reports sales for the week of about 125,000 pieces, while the business moving in New York markets was, of course, much larger than this, even on a proportionate basis.

Sheatings have been very active and prices for 36 and 40-inch goods have been as attractive as to result in some of the wider looms being turned out of this work. Demand has been splendid from exporters and large quantities of work for Far Eastern, Mediterranean and South American countries have been contracted for.

Yarns are becoming active and not only have some large-sized orders been placed, but a considerable volume of work in smaller lots has been booked. Buying has been general, with the weaving, the knitting and the thread trade figuring in a large way, and braid, wire insulating concerns and the tire yarn trade contributing

moderate business besides. Many of the yarn mills are preparing to resume full time in the very near future and more and more machinery that has been idle for months is being started up every day.

FINANCIAL NOTES

An official of the International Harvester Company says: "Our heavy inventory includes unusually large stocks of finished implements, but their cost will permit profit at reduced prices to be announced Sept. 1. There will be some further reduction of wages but not proportionately. The company will have \$24,000,000 or \$25,000,000 in cash account by Christmas and a large aggregate of quick receivables, and banks will be paid off. The average life of farm tools and machinery is five years and farmers have bought much less than the average of the past two years."

Queensland's sugar yield for this season is estimated at 250,000 tons. This is the largest crop since 1913, the record year, and it is within 16,000 tons of the yield. Owing to excessive rainfalls the crop will probably show heavy tonnage and low densities, with increased costs in harvesting the cane. The main crushing was fixed for last month.

Brazil is endeavoring to stimulate a cotton growing experiment. Stations have been established, seed distributed and growers assisted, all according to the best and most approved methods. Argentina also is encouraging cotton growing.

The United States War Finance Corporation has approved the application from citizens and the Southern Bank of Savannah, Georgia, for a loan of \$5,000,000 to finance cotton, seed cake, peanut cake and naval stores for export sale.

The Chinese market is beginning to take on a much firmer tone, and activity is increasing, according to the China Review. Business men with long experience in the field predict that the next four or five years will see a healthy and steady growth of trade that will surpass eventually the high tide of the war period.

The Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines' Mexican subsidiary, the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation, is still producing oil from its Los Naranjos property, despite predictions made as far back as eight months ago that the company's wells were then on the verge of going to salt water.

LONDON MARKETS
GENERALLY QUIET

LONDON, England—A hesitating tendency was displayed on the stock exchange yesterday and the markets generally were quiet. Gilt-edged securities were dull despite the slack conditions in the money market. Home rails were firm and resumed their advancing tendency. A firm tone prevailed in dollar securities in sympathy with the foreign exchange situation in New York.

Argentine railway issues were quiet with a tendency toward higher levels. French loans were dull and there was a more cheerful feeling in the Kaffirs at slight advances. There was an appearance of an oversold condition in the oil shares and small upturns from the previous close were noted. Shell Transport & Trading was 11-16 and Mexican Eng. 9-16.

Consols for money 47½. Grand Trunk 4½. De Beers 11½. Rand Mines 2½. Bar silver 38d. per ounce. Money 3½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 4-11-16 per cent; three-months bills 4½ per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET.
AGAIN REACTIONARY

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market was again reactionary yesterday, despite a display of strength at midday. Oils, motors and equipments were the only stabilizing features. Other issues developed further reactionary tendencies. The market duplicated its performance of Monday in the last hour when rails were under pressure. Coppers, leathers and rubbers also yielded. Call money was steady with 5½ per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 536,100 shares.

The close was weak: United States Rubber 43½, off 2½; International Paper 39½, off 2½; Marine preferred 37½, off 2½; American Steel Foundries 19½, off 2½; American International 26½, off 1½; Mexican Petroleum 93½, up 2; Cuba Cane preferred 18, off 1½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	73.66	73.65½	\$4.8685
France (French)	0.0704	0.0704	1930
France (Belgium)	0.0752	0.0752	1930
France (Swiss)	1.057	1.057	1930
Gold	0.424	0.418½	4020
Guineas	0.308	0.302	2880
German marks	0.119½	0.114½	2380
Canadian dollar	90½	90	4225
Argentine pesos	2.937	30	4825
Drachmas (Greek)	0.0558	0.0548	1930
Penetas	1.289	1.292	1930
Swedish krona	2.140	2.143	2680
Norwegian kroner	1.315	1.315	2680
Danish kroner	1.658	1.650	2680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices continued strong yesterday, closing quotations being ¼ to 1 points higher, with September at 1.18 and December at 1.19. Changes in corn prices were slight, with September at 53½ and December at 54½. September 1921b, August 1921c, December 1921a, 1.01½, September 1921b, 1.01½, December 1921a, 1.01½, September 1921b, 1.01½, December 1921a, 1.01½.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. October 13.77, December 14.16, January 14.20, March 14.33, May 14.40, Spot cotton steady, middling 12.75.

AUSTRALIA HAS
LARGE SURPLUS

Rush of Imports Increases Revenue and Enables the Federal Treasurer to Announce Very Satisfactory Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELBOURNE, Victoria—Announcing an approximate surplus of \$6,000,000 for the financial year of the Commonwealth ended June 30, Sir Joseph Cook, the Federal Treasurer, declared that Australia had passed through a very satisfactory 12 months. He hoped that these figures would be sufficient reply to the government's critics.

"I estimated on the budget," said the federal treasurer, "that I would spend from revenue nearly \$69,000,000. I have actually spent a little over \$66,000,000. The savings of the year on the estimates are \$3,873,000. The revenue has been above the estimate by about \$1,750,000. While customs revenues have been larger, other revenues have been smaller."

Saving of \$4,000,000

"I hope that my many critics in this city will no longer believe that I have been unduly extravagant. A saving of nearly \$4,000,000 on the year bears out the statement I made a little time ago, that while some people were talking economy I have been doing it. I commend these figures to those people among the general public who are keenly interested in economical government."

The happy position of the federal treasurer has been largely the result of the huge increase in the imports of the Commonwealth. Although the Australian banks have imposed drastic restrictions in order to stop this extraordinary flooding of the Australian market with overseas goods, imports have flowed in in such quantities that it is obvious that the exporters have devised means of financing outside of the ordinary channels. Fortunately this state of things is apparently passing. Imports for April were only valued at \$11,670,742, figures which represent a substantial decrease on the March total of \$14,417,578. Although the 10 months of 1920-21 showed a total import value of \$145,150,048, as against \$73,426,143 in the preceding 10 months, the total for April this year is only about \$1,500,000 over that for the preceding April.

Incidentally it may be remarked that while the Australian public may have a sigh of relief at this decided turn in a tide which must have brought chaos if it had continued to rise, the federal treasurer will find his customs revenue falling away amazingly and his new tariff duties may actually defeat their own purpose in some respects, in so far as that protection may have been revenue, not protection.

Commodities Imported

A glance through the principal commodities imported into the Commonwealth for the first 10 months of the financial year show the following figures, those for the previous 10 months being given in brackets: Vegetable foodstuffs, \$7,228,792 (\$4,342,609); apparel, textiles, boots, etc., \$4,677,322 (\$18,217,419); oils, fats and waxes, \$2,826,379 (\$3,847,759); machines, machinery, iron, steel, etc., \$23,581,856 (\$17,035,534); paper, stationery, etc., \$7,868,879 (\$3,290,343); timber, \$4,531,881 (\$1,996,586).

An excellent sign is the expansion in Australian exports for April, which amounted to \$12,010,348 as against \$10,836,110 for the same month last year. This change is more marked when the total exports for the first 10 months of the current financial year are seen to have been about \$14,500,000 below the corresponding figures for the last year. The actual adverse balance of trade for the first 10 months of the current financial year amounts to \$3,496,167, as compared with last year's favorable trade balance of more than \$50,000,000. The figures for last April, however, are gratifying as showing the swing of the pendulum.

Exports for the 10 months ended April, 1921, showed a remarkable expansion in the value of the butter sent abroad, the figures being \$9,532,178, as against \$2,946,973 for the previous 10 months. The falling off has been marked in flour, of which only half the value went out of the Commonwealth, in greasy wool, which shrank 25 per cent, in rabbit and hare skins which were nearly \$2,500,000 less, and in the exports of lead, the latter falling off being due to the strike in Broken Hill. Coal trade, however, has got back to normal condition, following the disastrous strike.

BRITISH TREASURY RETURNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Exchequer returns for the period April 1 to July 16 show:

Receipts	£253,538,481
Expenditure	205,494,187
Corresponding period last year	£274,992,720
Expenditure	221,679,947

LOAN TO GRAIN CONCERN

OMAHA, Nebraska—A loan of about \$2,000,000 is to be made to the Nye-Schneider Flour Company, the Nebraska grain concern which has been in financial trouble, by bankers in Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, Milwaukee and New York. It has been announced by F. H. Davis, president of the First National Bank of Omaha, and representative of the Omaha banks in dealings with the company. Omaha banks will advance about \$250,000, while Chicago banks are said to be advancing about \$1,250,000.

OIL AT THE CAPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Mr. Wagner, the government expert who was recently appointed to make an investigation into the report that an oil belt had been discovered in the district of Carnarvon in the Cape province, now states that he has discovered it, but not in sufficient quantities to make it a commercial proposition.

SAN FRANCISCO'S
SHOE PRICES DROP

Retail Quotations Declined 23.5 and Wholesale 23.9 Per Cent in the Year Ending June, 1921

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Retail prices of shoes in San Francisco have dropped 23.5 per cent, and the manufacturers' price to the local dealers declined 23.9 per cent from June, 1920, to June, 1921. These were the figures shown in a survey of the city's shoe stores completed recently by the Research Division of the San Francisco Retail Merchants Association. The figures cover all grades of shoes, and represent an average arrived at after a thorough study of the local field.

"The result of the survey of the shoe situation," said C. W. Bryant, managing director of the Retail Merchants Association, "shows that on the whole the retailers are reflecting, in their prices to the consumer, the reduction of the wholesaler and manufacturer as rapidly as those reductions are put into effect. It must be kept in mind that these figures are averages and are compiled from a very large number of shoe lines."

"We have included in this list some branded lines of shoes. The reductions in the various lines of shoes vary from 10 per cent to 35 per cent. From our analysis, we found that many branded lines of shoes show as low as a 10 per cent reduction. The unbranded lines show a greater reduction, and consequently have a tendency to raise the average."

UNITED STATES COAL
PRODUCTION REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Production of bituminous coal in the United States in the week ended August 6 was 7,296,000 tons, against 7,352,000 tons in the previous week and 10,432,000 tons in the week ended August 1, 1920. According to the geological survey for the calendar year to date the production aggregates 235,977,000 tons, against 308,994,000 tons in the corresponding time last year.

The output of anthracite in the week ended August 6 was 1,864,000 tons, against 1,750,000 tons in the previous week and 1,805,000 tons in the week ended August 6 last year. For the seven months the production amounts to 52,500,000 tons, compared with 52,400,000 tons in the corresponding time a year ago.

WORLD WHEAT CROP
INCREASE PREDICTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wheat production this year of about 1,953,000,000 bushels, or about 7,000,000 bushels more than last, is indicated in statistics from 16 countries which normally produce about 50 per cent of the world's total wheat crop, according to an announcement by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Canadian crop was reported as progressing favorably, while in northern, central and western Europe, despite the continued drought, the outlook was spoken of generally in favorable terms. The Russian agricultural situation was reported as in a serious state and no exports were expected from that country. Crops in India were reported as suffering from drought, but in North Africa the harvesting turned out somewhat better than it did last year. In the southern hemisphere, including Australia and Argentina, conditions were reported as favorable.

DEVELOPMENT OF
NEW IRON MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SPOKANE, Washington—What may develop into an industry in substantial competition with the great iron industry of Pennsylvania is now taking its initial step in Spokane in the erection, by the Northwestern Iron & Steel Company, of a five-ton electric pig-iron furnace to test the output of the company's mines at Colville, Stevens County, a short distance north of Spokane.

It has been known for a number of years that there are extensive deposits of iron ore in Stevens County, but until recently those interested have not been successful in interesting capital in the development of mines. The deposits are largely on the Colville Indian reservation, which fact retarded development. Special impetus has been given the enterprise by the report of Thomas Varley of Salt Lake City, a member of the United States Bureau of Mines, who has just completed a survey of the region, and reports immense deposits of ore of incalculable commercial value. This is in confirmation of an earlier report made by Prof. Olaf P. Jenkins of the Washington State College at Pullman, who surveyed the region under the direction of Dr. S. Shedd, supervisor of geology for this State.

OIL AT THE CAPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Mr. Wagner, the government expert who was recently appointed to make an investigation into the report that an oil belt had been discovered in the district of Carnarvon in the Cape province, now states that he has discovered it, but not in sufficient quantities to make it a commercial proposition.

LONDON UNDERGOES
A MONEY SQUEEZE

Recent Fall in Value of Market Money Said to Have Been Palpably Overdone—Nobody Sorry When Reaction Came

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As in the stock market, so in Lombard Street, the balance between demand and supply is such that modest increases to either produces all the effect of scarcity or surfeit. Thus the tone is liable to sharp and exaggerated variations. The recent fall in the value of market money was palpably overdone, and no one was sorry when a reaction occurred.

It seemed nonsensical that within the compass of a few months the Treasury Bill rate should fall from 7 to 4½ per cent. The latter figure did not prevail long, and the upward move seemed natural. What was unexpected was the occurrence of a spell of absolute pressure when the market found itself quite bare of funds and had to go to the Bank of England to supply itself.

Many Explanations

For the sudden development of scarcity in such an acute form many explanations have been suggested, but none of them seem convincing to the experts. The joint stock banks have less money at disposal since the reduction in the rate of interest led to the gradual withdrawal of fixed deposits for more lucrative and permanent investment. The harvest has begun earlier than usual, and the demand on that score coincides with, instead of following the holiday cash withdrawals. Of a more purely guesswork character is the suggestion that preparations for reparation payments by Germany have caused a temporary lock-up of funds. Operations of this description are difficult to trace, and it is quite on the cards that they may cause recurrent and troublesome disturbances of the money market. Perhaps a little more has been made of the recent pressure because Lombard Street had fallen into easy-going ways through always finding abundant funds at its command, and rarely having to scramble for money.

Vigorous efforts are being made to create interest in speculative securities. Investment business is keeping up unusually well for the holiday period, for investors are beginning to realize that with money tending to cheapness, opportunities for acquiring good stocks at attractive prices must be few and far between. But dealers in high class securities are not enough to keep the stock exchange going, and many classes of shares are under clouds that the aggregate of business in them is very small. Industrial shares are entirely out of favor, for many trading concerns are reporting losses in place of profits, and the public is afraid to risk money in any of them.

An Example of Loss

A startling example of loss is afforded by the Manchester firm of Rylands & Sons, one of the biggest wholesale houses in the dry goods trade. In the first six months of this year the company lost no less than £1,263,200, mainly of course through writing down stocks to current values and working off contracts made under very different conditions from those now prevailing. Not only actual losses, but any that can be anticipated have been provided for. Luckily for the shareholders, the fall in the value of stocks gives the company a right to refund of excess profits duty, and it is claiming £1,200,000 from the Treasury on this score. If the claim is admitted, the loss will be almost fully compensated for. Still the public is alarmed by conditions in which such sensational results can occur.

Many other once favorite groups of shares are under eclipse. It is significant how many industries are the subject of special measures to preserve them. The existence of large stocks of rubber, for which there is no demand, led some time ago to voluntary limitation of output, but that, while checking the accumulation of unsold produce, does not get to the root of the trouble. A more rigorous and compulsory system has been proposed, and like all such suggestions, it has found strong opponents who declare that arbitrary interference with the operation of economic laws must defeat itself.

Regulation Is Needed

Overproduction is hardly in accordance with economic laws, and those who propose to stop it may claim that they are the true indicators of sound doctrine. That new and stringent regulation of the industry should be required is enough to account for the obliteration of rubber shares as an effective element in the market. Then the nitrate industry is the subject of elaborate regulating proposals, and the chances are that similar expedients will be suggested and perhaps put in force in connection with other trades upset by the decay of consumption, which is by no means confined to the distressed countries of the European continent.

One class of shares seemed to offer some degree of opportunity for whipping up speculative industry. South African gold shares have long been neglected, for the rise in working costs outstripped that in the sterling value of the gold produced. The closing of a number of low-grade mines could not fail to react to the detriment of all Rand gold-mining shares in the eyes of a public not always discriminating, and of course the increase of expenditure which was fatal to the poorer propositions cut deeply into the profits of the richer. As soon

as an agreement was reached whereby the wages of the white workers in the mining district were to be brought down to a level consistent with the paying capacity of the mines, and with the local cost of living, an effort was made to stimulate public interest in the shares, but in vain. The "Kaffir" market has the advantage over most other departments of the stock exchange in having a good "tone," but nobody grows very fat on that.

DIVIDENDS

J. I. Case Threshing Machine, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, 1% payable September 9 to holders of August 24.

S. S. Kresge, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

Proctor & Gamble, quarterly of 1½% on 6% preferred, payable September 15 to stock of August 25.

Tooke Brothers Ltd., quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable September 14 to stock of August 31.

Barlow-Jones, Ltd., the Manchester and Bolton spinners and manufacturers, announces an interim preference dividend of 7% and an ordinary dividend of 7%. The latter compares with 10% last year.

Ohio Oil has omitted the customary extra, but declared regular quarterly of \$1.25, payable September 30 to stock of August 29. Extra dividends have been made on this issue on each quarter for many years. Three months ago the extra dividend was cut from \$2.75 a share to \$1.25.

Famous Players-Lasky, quarterly cash dividend on common of \$2, balance for common in first half of year was equal to \$13.02 a share. Dividend is payable October 1 to holders of September 15.

Dominion Glass, quarterly of 1½% on common and 1% on preferred, both payable October 1 to holders of September 15.

Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric, quarterly of \$1 on common, payable September 1 to stock of August 23.

IMPROVEMENT SEEN
IN LUMBER MARKET

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The lumber market continues to show a betterment and indications are that the increase in business is permanent and that it is not the result of a sudden slight spurt in buying," says the American Lumberman. "While the hardwood market has been somewhat slower to show improvement than some divisions of the soft-wood end of the industry, the improvement is now plainly evident. This improvement is brought about almost entirely by an increase in factory buying, though it is to be noted that the box manufacturers are taking more stock. Buying on behalf of furniture interests particularly has shown an increase, some large contracts having been closed in the north for thick hardwood."

"Of all soft woods, southern pine at this time enjoys the best market. Buyers almost without exception are anxious to secure prompt shipment and consequently are turning to the nearest sources of supply, and this fact accounts for the betterment in business in the North Carolina pine territory and also in the soft-wood producing sections of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. In the south, particularly, improvement has been noted in the volume of orders received from railroads, and more business of this character is being placed on the Pacific coast."

AUSTRALIAN GOODS CONGESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—The huge over-importation of goods into Australia has not been stopped by the determined efforts of the banks to prevent the congestion and inevitable loss, the chairman of the Royal Bank of Australia, Ltd., Mr. Randal J. Alcock, recently told shareholders. Although the banks have drastically curtailed the negotiation of drafts, the manufacturers abroad have found other means of financing shipments.

SAN FRANCISCO COMMERCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Exports from San Francisco during June of this year were more than \$4,000,000 greater than in May, while imports fell off \$2,000,000 during the same period, according to statistics for June just issued by John O. Davis, collector of customs for this port. The following comparisons are shown in the report:

	Free	Dutiable
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June imports	\$4,771,738	\$1,924,828
May imports	6,216,374	2,837,878

	Domestic	Foreign
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June exports	\$10,240,381	\$429,856
May exports	6,002,184	175,519

PRINT PAPER PRICE DECREASES

MONTREAL, Quebec—It is stated that the contract price for news print in Canada for the last quarter of the year will be 4 cents a pound, or \$80 a ton. The present price is \$95 a ton. No official announcement has yet been made by the Canadian Export Paper Company as to prices to govern fourth quarter deliveries in the United States.

TRADE WITH TROPICS

NEW YORK, New York—Exports from the United States to the tropics jumped from \$350,000,000 in the year before the war to \$1,610,000,000 in the fiscal year just ended, according to the National City Bank of New York. Exports to the tropics in the 1914-21 period increased 350 per cent, while those to the other part of the world increased only 160 per cent.

OVERPRODUCTION
IN HOLLAND BULBS

Important Dutch Industry Is in Serious Situation and Various Efforts Are Being Put Forth to Relieve the Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—For a long time past the nursery men of Holland have been complaining. They have had to contend with numerous difficulties, and matters have now come to such a pass that this old Dutch industry is threatened with ruin.

The first cause of the serious situation was the war. Bulbs are chiefly an article of export. Russia, Scandinavia, Germany, and America were Holland's best customers. At present eastern Europe has been practically eliminated; America buys far less than she used to do, and shows a tendency toward protectionism. Sweden's purchases remained 25 per cent to 35 per cent below expectation. As a result, over-production has set in, and a desperate situation has been created.

The cost of growing a small hyacinth bulb is at present 2½ cents. While large hyacin

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FAVORITE TEAMS
ARE SUCCESSFULUnited States Doubles Tennis
Championship Tournament for
Men Is Now in the Third
Round of Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—The favorite teams for the United States doubles lawn tennis championship title of 1921 came through the second round of competition successfully on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday and the playing is beginning to become harder and harder as the field is reduced to the strongest pairs. The third round will be played today and should furnish some tennis of championship class.

Two matches which furnished some exciting tennis yesterday were the ones between L. E. Williams of Chicago, Illinois, and Yale University, and F. E. Bastian of Indianapolis, Indiana, and Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association singles champion, O. G. N. Turnbull of the R.B. Isles Davis Cup team, and the match between W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards of Yonkers, New York, doubles champions in 1918, and H. C. Johnson, former Massachusetts State singles champion, and G. P. Gardner Jr., the former Harvard all round athletic star.

Williams and Bastian won in a hard four-set match, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4. The match was fully as close as the score indicates, the two British players giving the collegians about all they could do to win their place in the third round where they will have to face Tilden and Richards this afternoon.

Tilden and Richards won from Johnson and Gardner; but they did not secure their victory until five full sets had been played. The champions of 1918 took the first set rather easily at 6-3; but this seemed to speed up their opponents who won the second set at 6-4. Tilden and Richards then showed some of their best tennis and won the third set at 6-1, only to have their opponents take the fourth set by a similar score, the former champions appearing to take things rather easy. With the match at two-thirds all, Tilden and Richards put on their best tennis and did not allow Johnson and Gardner a single game in the deciding set.

R. N. Williams 2d, of Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, had an easy time disposing of R. N. Dana and C. K. Shaw, Providence, in straight sets, losing only five games in the three sets played.

A start was made in the mixed doubles, veterans doubles, boys singles and doubles and junior singles and doubles. In the latter Vincent Richards had an easy time advancing to the second round and he is expected to defend his title easily. The summary:

UNITED STATES MEN'S TENNIS
DOUBLES—Second Round
M. R. Hutchinson and C. W. Sanders, St. Paul, defeated E. J. Wheeler and J. W. Foster, Boston, 5-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, and W. M. Washburn, New York, defeated R. N. Dana and C. K. Shaw, Providence, 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, and Samuel Hardy, New York, defeated H. V. Greenough and G. T. Putnam, Boston, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, and Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated H. C. Johnson and G. P. Gardner Jr., Boston, 6-4, 6-1, 1-4, 6-0.

L. E. Williams, Chicago, and F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated Max Woodman and O. G. N. Turnbull, British Isles, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4.

Robert Kinsey and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated J. B. Elbert and Maj. Arthur Tencken, British Isles, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

H. H. Bundy and Burnham Dell, Boston, defeated F. G. Lowe and A. W. Myers, British Isles, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round
Mrs. L. G. Williams and Howard Kinsey, San Francisco, defeated E. J. Gardner, Boston, and H. B. Gull, Nahant, 7-5, 6-3.

Miss Brenda Hedstrom, Buffalo, and F. P. Neer, Stanford University, defeated Miss Marion Fenn, Boston, and O. G. N. Turnbull, England, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Newton, Boston, and F. C. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated Miss Ceres Baker, Goddard, California, and W. F. Wear, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

Second Round
Miss E. R. Sears, Beverly Farms, and W. E. Davis, San Francisco, defeated Miss Jenks and J. S. Nichol, Boston, 6-2, 6-0.

Miss M. K. Brown, Santa Monica, and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated Miss Bayard and M. Allen, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss E. H. Hancock, Boston, and S. H. Voshell, Brooklyn, defeated Mrs. Ellis and A. N. Reggio, Boston, 6-2, 6-3.

VETERANS DOUBLES—First Round
J. D. E. Jones and Arthur Ingraham, Providence, defeated G. W. Case and H. W. Warner, 6-4, 10-8.

T. W. Stephenson and F. G. Anderson, Brooklyn, defeated C. P. Smith and Dr. W. P. Emerson, Boston, 6-4, 6-4.

Third Round
J. D. E. Jones and Arthur Ingraham, Providence, defeated Edwin Sheafe and C. B. Wilbur, Boston, by default.

JUNIOR SINGLES—First Round
Morton Bernstein, New York, defeated Alden Briggs, Boston, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated Lawrence Phillips, Washington, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated E. Reichenbach, Chicago, 6-0, 6-1, 6-0.

Edward Goddard, California, defeated W. F. Wear, Philadelphia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-3.

F. T. Osgood, Pleasantville, defeated W. E. Bierman, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, defeated Fred Mercer, Harrisburg, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

R. M. Grant, Atlanta, defeated H. Orna, Indianapolis, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

Kier Boyd, Pittsburgh, defeated A. M. Lancelotti, Springfield, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2.

C. M. Wood Jr., defeated Warren Devine, Detroit, by default.

Second Round
Milo Miller defeated L. B. Dalley Jr., 6-7, 6-4, 6-7, 7-5.

HARRY COFFIN, California, defeated W. D. Hooper, Wilmington, 6-2, 7-5, 6-1.

J. P. W. Whitbeck, Yale, defeated F. C. Wals, Hartford, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.

BOYS' SINGLES—First Round
A. W. Jones defeated Palmer Seely, 6-2, 6-3.

Samuel Ewing defeated T. Eggman by default.

Second Round
K. B. Appel defeated Arthur Ingraham, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

George Lott defeated Malcolm Hill, 6-2, 6-1.

Graville Acker defeated E. M. Valentine, 6-3, 7-5.

Davis O'Loughlin defeated E. K. Uhler, 6-2, 6-3.

Thomas McMillin defeated A. C. Ingraham, 6-3, 6-2, 6-6.

Charles Nunnally defeated C. J. Moore, 6-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Samuel Ewing defeated B. M. Grant, 6-3, 6-2.

AMERICAN LAWN BOWLING MEET

Annual Championship Tourney
Will Be Held at Franklin
Field Friday and Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The American Lawn Bowling Association will hold its annual championship tournament on Franklin Field Friday and Saturday under the auspices of the Boston Bowling Green Club and teams representing Cincinnati, Ohio, Buffalo, New York, Tonawanda, New York, Brooklyn, New York, New York, New York, West Hudson, New York, Hartford, Connecticut, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Fall River, Massachusetts, and Boston, Massachusetts, will compete for three trophies—the Robertson, the Walter Scott and the Boston. First and second prizes will be awarded the winners and runners up in each event.

In addition to the team play, there will be the doubles and singles competitions for valuable prizes. The bowling greens at Franklin Field are being put in good shape.

The Boston Bowling Green Club officers and directors are: Alexander Simpson, president; James Urquhart, vice-president; L. W. Reid, secretary; John Reid, treasurer and J. R. Semple, W. L. Wilcox, H. L. Libbey, W. C. MacDonald, directors, and Frank Edwards, chairman of the match committee, are making extensive preparations for the visiting teams and their friends. The Rochester club house has been secured for the two days of the tournament for the use of the players and visitors.

On Thursday evening bowlers will gather at the Hotel Essex, which will be the headquarters of the visitors. The skips of the several teams will also hold a meeting where the drawings will be made for the first day's play and final arrangements made to govern tournament play. Play will start at 9:30 a. m. Friday.

The officers of the American Bowling Association are Dr. W. Johnston, Hartford, Connecticut, president; Archibald Bennett, Brooklyn, New York, first vice-president; Alexander Simpson, Boston, Massachusetts, second vice-president; Dr. McGuire, Buffalo, New York, third vice-president; Morris Penrose, Hartford, Connecticut, secretary and treasurer.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS WIN

Capture the Armies of Occupation
Athletic Meet at Coblenz—
Private Paul Is High Scorer

COBLENZ, Germany—Scoring heavily in the track and field events the United States soldiers easily won the armies of occupation athletic championship for 1921. The games were held here July 25, 26 and 27. The final point score was 200 for the United States, 106 for France, 58 for Great Britain and 38 for Belgium.

Great Britain was handicapped in the games through the fact that several of her best athletes had been sent to Siberia. The British showed up best in swimming, giving the Americans a hard battle for first place in that competition. The British tennis doubles team won that event with the Americans taking the singles, and the British also won the soccer football championship. The French showed up best in the middle and long-distance runs and were a little the strongest in the dashes; but the United States took the hurdle races. The Americans were far superior in the field events. Fourteen new records were made for these games. The following is the point score for the various events:

Track and Field—United States, 138; France, 92; Belgium, 35; Great Britain, 13. Tennis—United States, 10; Great Britain, 6; France, 2.

Boxing—United States, 5; Great Britain, 3.

Soccer Football—Great Britain, 10; France, 6; United States, 2.

Swimming—United States, 35; Great Britain, 26.

Private O. Paul of the eighth infantry Fort Smith, Arkansas, United States, won the meet, with 22 to his credit. He won first place in the 200-meter low hurdles and running broad jump; second in the 110-meter hurdles and the running hop, skip and jump. He was a member of the 400-meter relay winning team and scored 18 points in the Pentathlon. He won the "Coc du Gaulois," which is the French Army Olympiad Trophy, and the "Y" Cup for being highest scorer in the Army of Occupation championships.

MRS. F. C. LETTS
IS ELIMINATEDWestern Woman Golf Champion
of 1920 Is Defeated in the
First Round of Match Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Elimination Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr. of the Onwentsia Club, title defender and three times champion, an exciting contest that required 21 holes for a de-vision, and holding of a 30-yard chip shot from a trap for a "birdie" 2, were three features of the first round of match play here Tuesday in the tournament for the championship of the Women's Western Golf Association at the Westmoreland Country Club.

The survival of Mrs. P. W. Flisk of De Kalb, Illinois, the 1919 champion, and Mrs. Melvin Jones of Olympia Fields Country Club, medalist of the tourney and Chicago city champion, were other outstanding features. Another unexpected elimination was that of Mrs. W. D. Hammond of Indianapolis, Indiana, the 1914 Western champion.

Besides Mrs. Flisk, only three of the eight out-of-town women who qualified remain for the second round, and these were Mrs. D. C. Gaut of Memphis, Tennessee, southern champion; Miss Frances Haddfield of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, runner-up in 1919, and Miss Jeannette Kinney of Cleveland, Ohio.

In an amazing reversal of form, Mrs. Letts went down to defeat in a match with Miss Miriam Burns of the Milburn Country Club, one of the youngest entrants, by a score of 5 and 4. Mrs. Letts did not play anywhere near the standard of her qualifying card of 92, recorded Monday, while Miss Burns rose to the occasion by continuing the fine game that earned her a 97 for the opening day.

After finishing 1 down at the end of the first nine holes, and recovering by shooting the extra stretch 1 up, tying the 18 holes, Mrs. Flisk was forced to play three more holes to defeat Mrs. Edgar Stevens of Skokie Country Club. The score was 1 up at 21 holes. Their cards were as follows:

Mrs. Flisk, out, 5 7 7 4 5 7 6 4 6-51
Mrs. Stevens, out, 5 7 6 5 6 8 5 3-50
Mrs. Flisk, in, 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 6-46-97
Mrs. Stevens, in, 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6-47-97
Mrs. Flisk, out, 5 5 5
Mrs. Stevens, out, 5 5 6

In defeating Miss Dorothy Higbie of the Midlothian Country Club, whose 90 was the second best medal score returned Monday, Miss Marie Powers, of Glen Oak Club, recorded the feature shot of the day's play. Her tee shot was trapped 30 yards from the fourth hole, a 206-yard stretch. With a chip shot she holed the ball, scoring a "birdie" 2 for the test. She triumphed over Mrs. Higbie by a score of 3 and 2. Their cards:

Miss Powers, out, 4 6 5 2 4 7 7 3-44
Miss Higbie, out, 5 6 5 5 5 5 5 5-48
Miss Powers, in, 5 7 6 5 4 5 4
Miss Higbie, in, 5 5 5 5 4 5 4

The summary:
Miss Miriam Burns, Milburn Country Club, defeated Mrs. F. C. Letts Jr., Onwentsia Club, 5 and 4.

Mrs. P. W. Flisk, De Kalb, Illinois, defeated Mrs. Edgar Stevens, Skokie Country Club, 1 up (21 holes).

Miss Marie Powers, Glen Oak Club, defeated Miss Dorothy Higbie, Midlothian Country Club, 3 and 2.

Mrs. Melvin Jones, Olympia Fields Country Club, defeated Miss Florence Halliwell, Salt Lake City, 5 and 4.

Mrs. G. F. Henneberry, Glen View Club, defeated Mrs. H. D. Hammond, Indianapolis, 2 up.

Mrs. D. C. Gaut, Memphis, Tennessee, defeated Mrs. Walter Page, Midlothian Country Club, 7 and 5.

Miss Frances Haddfield, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, defeated Mrs. B. P. Graham, Columbus, Ohio, 4 and 2.

Miss Jeannette Kinney, Cleveland, Ohio, defeated Miss Carrie Kuhnert, Evanston, Illinois, 6 and 4.

Mrs. J. W. Douglas, Westmoreland Country Club, defeated Miss Bernice Wall, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, 2 and 1.

Miss Grace Knold, Westward Ho Club, defeated Miss Helen Toulson, Midlothian Country Club, 2 and 1.

Mrs. C. O. Gillette, Ridge Country Club, defeated Mrs. W. G. Deemer, Evanston, Illinois, 4 and 2.

Miss Louise Fergus, Glenview Club, defeated Mrs. Howard O'Brien, Indian Hill Club, 6 and 4.

Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Olympia Field Country Club, defeated Mrs. F. Jeffris, Indian Hill Club, 6 and 4.

Miss Vera Gardner, Glen Oak Club, defeated Mrs. Homer Dixon, Indian Hill Club, 6 and 5.

NEW YORK JUMPS
INTO LEAD AGAIN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	70	44	.617
Cleveland	72	46	.615
Washington	64	53	.553
St. Louis	58	60	.492
Boston	55	60	.479
Detroit	57	64	.471
Chicago	50	67	.427
Philadelphia	43	73	.371

RESULTS TUESDAY
Detroit 15, Washington 3
New York 6, Cleveland 1
Boston 15, St. Louis 2
Philadelphia 6, Chicago 5

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis
New York at Cleveland
Washington at Detroit
Philadelphia at Chicago

HIGHLANDERS WIN, 6 TO 1

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The New York Highlanders again gained the lead in the American League by defeating Cleveland yesterday, 6 to 1. G. H. Ruth made his forty-seventh and forty-eighth home runs of the season in the first two times at bat, each time scoring one run ahead of him. J. J. Quinn held Cleveland to five hits. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York.....2 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 7 1
Cleveland.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 5 3

Batteries—Quinn and Schang; Caldwell, Burwell, Davis, Van Gilder, Palmero and Severid, Collins. Umpires—Owens and Wilson.

ATHLETICS WIN CLOSE GAME

CHICAGO, Illinois—Philadelphia won a 10-inning contest with the Chicago White Sox yesterday 6 to 5. Chicago forced Roy Moore to retire early in the game but were unable to solve the offerings of Edwin Rommel. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10—R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 6 11 2
Chicago.....2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 13 2

Batteries—Moore, Rommel and Perkins; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Nalbin and Conolly.

RED SOX WIN, 15 TO 3

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Boston Red Sox overpowered the St. Louis Browns yesterday 15 to 2 by driving out 17 clean hits and taking advantage of the Browns' five errors. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston.....11 0 2 6 2 2 0 0 15 17 3
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 9 5

Batteries—Bush, Thormahlen and Ruel; Burwell, Davis, Van Gilder, Palmero and Severid, Collins. Umpires—Owens and Wilson.

DETROIT WINS, 12 TO 3

DETROIT, Michigan—Detroit outbatted the Senators and easily took yesterday's game, 12 to 3. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Detroit.....0 0 2 0 0 2 2 4 12 16 1
Washington.....0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 3 8 4

Batteries—Oldham and Bassler; Courtney, Zachary and Gharriy. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans and Dineen.

BRAVES DEFEAT PITTSBURGH, 4 TO 3

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	75	41	.647
New York	70	50	.583
Boston	65	49	.570
St. Louis	62	58	.517
St. Louis	59	57	.509
Cincinnati	53	65	.449
Chicago	47	70	.402
Philadelphia	38	79	.326

RESULTS TUESDAY
St. Louis 10, New York 7
Cincinnati 7, Brooklyn 2
Philadelphia 1, Chicago 0
Boston 4, Pittsburgh 3

GAMES TODAY
St. Louis at Boston
Cincinnati at Philadelphia
Chicago at Brooklyn
Cincinnati at Philadelphia

GIANTS LOSE TO ST. LOUIS
NEW YORK, New York—St. Louis defeated the New York Giants in the final game of the present series yesterday 10 to 5. The Cardinals took an early lead which the Giants gamely fought to overcome in the last inning when they scored four runs. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
St. Louis.....0 2 2 0 0 1 0 2 10 15 1
New York.....1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 5 12 3

Batteries—Watson and O'Neill; Glazner, Carlson and Schmidt. Umpires—Hart and O'Brien.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS CUBS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Philadelphia shut out the Chicago Cubs 1 to 0 in a pitchers' duel yesterday between Leo Meadows and A. V. Freeman. Both teams fielded without error. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 7 0
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0

Batteries—Meadows and Henline; Freeman and O'Farrell. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

REDS WIN, 7 TO 2
BROOKLYN, New York—A rally in the tenth inning netting five runs gave the Cincinnati Reds a 7-to-2 victory over Brooklyn yesterday. The score by innings:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati.....0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 7 11 3
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 8 2

Batteries—Donahue and Hargrave; Mitchell and Miller. Umpires—McCormick and Klein.

ARCHERS' MEETING
AT SOLDIERS FIELDDr. R. P. Elmer Leads the Men
and Miss Dorothy Smith the
Women in Battle for the
Championship Titles of 1921

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Twenty-seven men and 18 women took part yesterday in the opening of the annual championship tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States on Soldiers Field. Conditions were perfect for the holding of the event and yet the men could not seem to come up to their best standard of shooting.

The men competed in the first York round shooting at 100, 80 and 60-yard distances and Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pennsylvania, the present champion, turned in the best total of the day with 458. He made 38 hits and scored 373 points. He also had eight goals. H. S. Taylor of Greenfield, Massachusetts, the veteran archer of the tournament, was second with 79 hits and 353 points for a grand total of 432, while C. E. Dallin of Arlington Heights and J. S. Jiles of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, were tied for third place with 426 points each. J. B. Ferguson of Hagerstown, Maryland, was the only novice competing; but he was forced to drop out after shooting the 100-yard distance.

Prospects of there being a new champion in the women's section of the tournament appeared quite probable at the end of yesterday's shooting as Miss C. M. Wesson of Cotuit, Massachusetts, was in sixth place with a grand total of only 602. She made 104 hits and 498 points. Miss Dorothy Smith of Newton Center, Massachusetts, a former champion, was leading the women with a fine score of 778. She made 131 hits and 647 points. Mrs. L. C. Smith of Newton Center was second with 710 points, made from 116 hits and 594 points. The hits and points for the men and women in yesterday's shooting follow:

FIRST NATIONAL AND FIRST COLUMBIAN ROUNDS FOR MEN

Team	Hits	Score
Dr. R. P. Elmer, Newton Cent.	131	647
Mrs. L. C. Smith, Newton Cent.	116	594
Mrs. E. W. Fenn, Melrose	119	570
Mrs. L. P. Polce, Boston	117	557
Miss S. M. Ives, Roslindale	108	542
Miss C. M. Wesson, Cotuit	104	498
Miss Margaret Oliver, Wash.	101	483
Mrs. P. P. Gray, Newton Cent.	88	320
Miss Eleanor True, Waban	73	311
Mrs. J. P. True, Waban	65	283
Miss Ruth Brewer, Newton Cent.	62	270
Mrs. A. B. Brownell, Wisconsin	52	214
Mrs. James Nield, Greenfield	51	207
Dr. M. C. Cockett, Coolidge	51	179
Mrs. A. E. Shepherdson, Melrose	49	175
Mrs. W. E. Fenn, Melrose	44	172
Mrs. F. L. Wesson, Cotuit	33	107
Mrs. F. H. Lowe, Newton	13	47

FIRST YORK ROUND FOR MEN

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, August 8, 1921.

MY books at Island Farm are still unpacked. They repose in nine cases, because there is no chamber at Island Farm sufficiently water-tight to harbor them. Reader, if you ever take an Elizabethan Farm House, be prepared to wait months before it is habitable. At this moment the timbers for the Library Barn are scattered over the side lawn. The very foundations of the living rooms are torn up; the sun streams in, and stray animals are only prevented by the depth of the excavations from entering. But Belinda assures me that all will be ready before the end of the summer. The carpenters will not work on old wood, when they can find employment on new wood.

WE motored down there this week to see if we could hasten the bucolic builders. I took with me one book only, a little attractive volume called "Story and Rhyme," a selection from the writings of Walter de la Mare. This is an example of the method of some modern authors, frankly to publish an Anthology from their works, while they are still on the up-grade of achievement. I have not seen one adverse criticism of Mr. de la Mare's audacity in publishing a selection from his own published books.

ON the way home, one of those little literary episodes happened that seem trifling, but that stay in the memory. We passed a rose-wreathed inn called "The Angel," and Belinda, who was in the front seat, turned and said to me, "Who wrote a poem beginning, 'Dear and Great Angel'?" "Browning," I answered promptly. "The Guardian Angel. A picture at Fano." Then, as nobody was listening, I recited it down to the last line. "This is Ancona, yonder is the sea." I enjoyed mouthing the poem; then I added, "At the beginning of the war King George, in a letter to the Tsar of Russia, addressed him as 'Dear and Great Friend'."

THE TIMES sometimes publishes poetry and occasionally a poem by Thomas Hardy; but who would have thought that Thomas Hardy would have written verses about Bishop Ken's hymn, "Awake my soul, and with the sun." It is so interesting that I give myself the pleasure of quoting the poem, and the introductory lines, in full:

BARTHELEMON AT VAUXHALL
Francis Hippolyte Barthélemon, first-fiddler at Vauxhall Gardens, composed what was probably the most popular morning hymn tune ever written. It was formerly sung, full-voiced, every Sunday in most churches, to Ken's words, but now seldom heard. The circumstance of the following lines have no claim to be more than supposititious:

He said: "Awake, my soul, and with the sun
And passed upon the bridge, his eyes did cast,
Where was emerging like a full-voiced priest
The irradiate globe that vouches the dark
as done.

It lit his face—the weary face of one
Who in the adjacent gardens charged his string
Nightly with many a tuneful tender thing.
Till stars were weak and dancing hours outrun.

And then were threads of matin music spun
In trial tones as he pursued his way:
"This is a morn," he murmured, "Well begun:
This strain to Ken will count when I am gay!"

And count it did; till, caught by echoing lyres,
It spread to galled naves and mighty quires.

WHO is the greatest living humorist? I had just finished reading an article in an American paper which hailed Don Marquis as the greatest, when I picked up a copy of "John O'London's Weekly" and there found W. W. Jacobs called "the greatest living humorist." Mr. Jacobs certainly makes me laugh quietly, oftener than any other modern writer—oftener, that is the word. Mr. Marquis makes me laugh in starts, but who could be so foolish as to say exactly what is humor, or who is the greatest living humorist. Mr. Jacobs writes but little now. He is very conscientious, and will let nothing pass to his publishers, which he has not revised and long pondered over. We are told that he has written fewer words than any other famous writer. In his whole life he has probably not published more than a million words, a figure that a great many journalists exceed every year.

A CORRESPONDENT asks me what I think of the Pulitzer Literary Prizes awarded by Columbia University. I cannot answer for the award of a thousand dollars to Louis Seibold, of the New York World, for an interview with President Wilson, this being considered by the judges the best piece of reportorial work of the year. But I can say that the looks that have received awards are excellently chosen. They are:

"The Americanization of Edward Bok" by Miss Lulu Bett, by Zona Gale.

"The Victory at Sea," by William Sowers Sims and Burton J. Hendrick.

"The Age of Innocence," by Edith Wharton.

THE American Literary Invasion of London continues. I have seen Mr. A. Edward Newton, author of that delightful book, "The Amenities of Book Collecting." Mary Austin is also here. Sherwood Anderson is staying at Oxford. Replying to the request of an editor to write his impressions of England he replied, "I have written two articles. Both are now destroyed; new impressions are coming so fast that I can't think straight yet. Perhaps I shall do something that will look passable to me after 24 hours."

ANOTHER correspondent, after complimenting me on a certain Limerick that I wrote in this column a

few weeks ago, asks if I can supply the author of the following:

A hen ran by Henry Ward Beecher.
Who exclaimed, "What an exquisite creature!"
The hen, who heard that,
Laid an egg in his hat;
And thus did that hen reward Beecher.

ONE of the most delightful intellectual and stimulating evenings that I have spent was at the Queen's Theatre seeing "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" and "The Showing Up of Blasco-Ponsat" by Mr. Bernard Shaw. Mr. Shaw calls the latter a sermon in crude Melodrama. It is really a searching morality, and baffles me why the Censor refused for years to permit its performance. "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" is as fresh and bright as ever. I thought that nobody could play the part of Shakespeare better than Granville Barker, but Nicholas Hannen, who essays the part in the present revival, is, although quite different, quite as good as Granville Barker.

ONE of the books that I look forward to buy is "Mr. Francis's History of Modern England," of which two volumes have been published, and two more will be issued at the end of this year. To read such a passage as the following, which is the legend under one of Du Maurier's early pictures makes me happy for the rest of the day:

Grateful Recipient: "Bless you, my Lady. May we meet in Heaven."
Haughty Donor: "Good gracious! Drive on, Jarvis."

THE Civil List Pensions, granted by the British Government to distressed and deserving literary folk during the year ending March 31, 1921, are not cheerful reading. To set against this I welcome the following paragraph about James Whitcomb Riley: "An old Sweetheart of Mine" by James Whitcomb Riley has earned a sum estimated at £125 (\$600 dollars) a word.

I HAVE read many reviews during the week of Walter de la Mare's "Memories of a Midnet," and each is full of most extravagant praise. It is a curiously intimate and sensitive book, but I wonder if it would have had such a good press if Mr. Walter de la Mare had not been such a favorite among the exclusive set of reviewers, who prefer poetry to prose, and who like prose best when it is most like poetry.

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"We discovered among her father's books a copy of 'Wuthering Heights,' by Emily Brontë. The very first sentence of this strange, dwelling, book, was a spell. It was not only gaudy enormous Yorkshire with its fells and wastes of snow that seduced my imagination, not only that vast kitchen with its flagstones, green chairs, and firebricks, but the mere music and aroma of the words. I beheld his black eyes; a range of gaunt thorns; a 'wilderness' of 'drumming griffins'; '...they rang in my mind, echoed on in my dreams. And though in the wet and windy afternoons and evenings which Fanny and I thus shared, she, much more than poor Mr. Crimble, resembled Heathcliff in being 'rather morose,' and in frequently expressing an aversion to showing displays of feeling, she was more attracted by my discovery than she condescended to confess. 'Jane Eyre,' she said, 'was a better story, though Jane herself was a fool.' What cared I? To me this book was like the kindling of a light in a strange house; and that house my mind. I gazed, watched, marvelled, and recognized, as I knelt before its pages."

(From "Memories of a Midnet." By Walter de la Mare.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Miscellaneous: Literary and Historical," by Lord Rosebery.

Because Lord Rosebery is one of the best of living writers, and these papers, which he has written or spoken at various times, should make excellent reading.

"Mountain and Moorland," by Arthur Thomson.

Because Professor Thomson is a philosopher and social reformer who winds through nature. It is said that his work conveys the impression of that great sentence by Linnaeus: "There are as many species as there were ideas in the Divine Mind."

"Villiers: His Five Decades of Adventure," by 50 years Mr. Frederick Villiers has recorded with pen and pencil the sensational and picturesque world happenings, and he describes them picturesquely and quickly.

A PORTRAIT PAINTER

Daniel Gardner, Painter in Pastel and Gouache. A Brief Account of His Life and Work. By Dr. C. Williamson. London: John Lane. 15s.

It is rarely that an artist of such fine accomplishment as Daniel Gardner at his best is so completely lost to sight, and Dr. Williamson has done good service in bringing together a corpus of his works. Neither the National Gallery nor the National Portrait Gallery possess an example of his work, the Victoria and Albert only two, one of them a charcoal drawing long attributed to Reynolds, and he is said to have exhibited only once at the Royal Academy, in 1771. His life in the Dictionary of National Biography is brief and unsatisfactory, and small wonder, since not only have his works been attributed to Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney and Lawrence, but they are still so attributed; and the legend dies hard owing to the unwillingness of owners to admit that portraits bearing such famous names are really "the work of a person of whom they know nothing, to wit, Daniel Gardner." This admirably illustrated volume should serve to dispel these illusions, and to rehabilitate Gardner as one of the most interesting minor artists of the country.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Russia From the American Embassy, 1918-1919. By David R. Francis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

So many books about the Russian Revolution have now appeared that even such a witness of the whole change as David R. Francis can offer to the public only a little that is new. What freshness his volume has comes partly from the documents that he presents and partly from the point of view from which he observed conditions. In St. Louis, Missouri, Mr. Francis is a prosperous grain merchant. He served one term as Governor of Missouri and was later Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Cleveland. In addition, he has served as Mayor of St. Louis and as head of the St. Louis Exposition. Thus he is well known throughout the United States as a keen business man with an active interest in politics. When he was appointed as Ambassador in 1918 he had never been in Russia. His book is written, therefore, from the point of view of a shrewd and vigorous citizen of the United States to whom the diplomatic and other problems that he encountered were almost entirely new.

From the book one sees that he worked out these problems with such energy and effectiveness as were possible in the circumstances. The volume is largely a record of the hard work under great difficulties, of a man who seems never to have been overwhelmed by either the work before him or the terrors of the revolution. Through the whole experience he showed, in fact, many of the excellent qualities which people in the United States have become accustomed to find in a characteristic of Missouri, including a certain doggedness, a buoyancy, and sureness, that were desirable in those times in Russia.

Like many of the other books that have been written about Russia, his volume of impressions is largely explanatory, rather than descriptive. On the whole, the women who have seen Russia in revolutionary times have given the most definite pictures of conditions there. Even when Mr. Francis tells of his midnight walks about the streets where fighting had been and where he encountered numerous excited revolutionists, he does not give a real picture of the scene.

When he describes the fighting he does so largely from hearsay and in the rather dry manner of an official report. Thus he says: "The fighting nearest the Embassy took place about 300 yards away on the Lifitsky Prospekt, when a cavalcade of Cossacks, riding toward Litvinsky Bridge across the Neva River four blocks from the Embassy, with the intention of controlling the bridge and preventing communication between the different organized bands of provocateurs and agitators, met with resistance. When they rushed the crowd with their horses, however, the mob broke and ran in all directions. One of the things he was near the extraordinary scenes of violence, they were mere incidents in an experience through which he remained reasonably serene.

The serenity is that of a man more concerned with the administrative details of his office and with the proper documentation of his work than of one profoundly moved by concrete experiences. Thus his book is quite different in manner from what a Russian might write. He has none of the Russian passion for piling up realistic observations for page after page. To a Russian, in fact, his account would probably seem rather bare. His explanations should, therefore, be complemented by the reading of such typical descriptions as those written by Gorky, and by the various ones who have experienced Russian prisons. In this way one would be able to get a well-rounded impression of the dismal situation.

One interesting impression that the reader gets from the volume by Mr. Francis is that Kerensky, Terestchenko, and their successors in power were one and all filled with terror for their own safety. The book shows, in fact, that those who had themselves been terrorized by the old autocracy knew no method but terror when they came into power. Terror, therefore, succeeded terror, because it was simply a new form of autocracy that was supplanting the old. Revolution, as revealed in the books on Russia, produces as little real security for new leaders as was experienced by the kind of ruler of whom Machiavelli wrote in "The Prince." Personal jealousies, rivalries, and misunderstandings evidently thrive under Communism as much as under an absolute monarchy, and leave few possible guarantees of personal safety to supererogatory revolutionaries. From Mr. Francis's statements one wonders how any of the soldiers or police in Russia were ever available to execute the commands of leaders whose theories they did not understand, and with whom they had little sympathy.

Thus we see Kerensky demanding for his own use one of the Embassy automobiles which carried an American flag. "Kerensky confirmed the officer's statement that he wanted Whitehouse's car to go to the front," Whitehouse asserted, "This car is my personal property, and you have (pointing across the square to the Winter Palace) 30 or more automobiles waiting in front of the palace." Kerensky replied, "Those were put out of commission during the night and the Bolsheviks now command all the troops in Petrograd except some who claim to be neutral and refuse to obey my orders."

proper conclusion that as the car had virtually been commandeered they could offer no further objection. After they had left the Headquarters Whitehouse remembered the American flag, and returning, told the officer who had originally asked for the car that he must remove the flag before using the car. He objected to doing this and, after some argument, Whitehouse had to be content with registering a protest against Kerensky's use of the flag, and left to report the affair to me.

"On hearing the story I approved Whitehouse's action, but gave orders that no mention should be made of the occurrence to anyone. A rumor reached me later that Kerensky had left the city in an American Embassy automobile and under the American flag, but the rumor had a very limited circulation and was, I think, for the most part disbelieved. At any rate no point has been made of the manner of Kerensky's escape other than the fact that he deserted his colleagues."

The incident shows how even a popular leader may think first of his own safety, and disregard ordinary righteousness of action. Yet Mr. Francis does not wish to represent Kerensky unfavorably, for he sympathized with the latter immensely more than with the Bolsheviks. In fact he, representing the United States, was the first of the ambassadors to recognize the Kerensky government, and he hoped that this recognition would help to bring about such stability as would enable Russia to continue in the war with the rest of the allies.

Part of the work of Ambassador Francis was, of course, to protect Americans and others in Russia at the time of the revolution. Though he gives few instances of what came up in his daily work, preferring rather to deal with the larger phases of the situation, a few passages such as that about the American Red Cross are illuminating. In this passage he makes the chief reason why England today has no opinion about Ireland; and yet, England must make up her mind at last. Mr. Stephen Gwynn's book will help her to do it, for it conforms to most of those essential canons of the unprejudiced mind to form any opinion at all. In the first place, it approaches the question from the historical point of view. The press would have us treat the Irish problem of today as if it had no antecedents; Mr. Stephen Gwynn traces for us the main developments since the beginning of the twentieth century, which form, of course, the necessary foundation on which any constructive proposals must be based today. The pamphlet has obscured counsel by his half truths, until one despair of finding any measured statement of the facts. Mr. Stephen Gwynn weighs all his words, writes clearly and simply and amazingly fairly, an achievement which does him all the more credit because he has been a protagonist in the great tragedy. In fact this book must be so welcome to anyone who believes that the Irish problem, like all other problems, must be solved eventually by knowledge and understanding, that a critic is naturally inclined to look this unexpected gift-horse in the mouth. The unbiased, judicial temper of the book is so refreshing that one feels inclined to be thankful and to say nothing.

But, always subject to this measure of gratitude and praise, it must be admitted that this little book has a somewhat ambitious title. It succeeds in tracing the rise of Sinn Féin, the gradual development from passive resistance to active rebellion, and it shows also the parallel advance of Irish claims from the demand for freedom under a joint crown to the half-serious aspirations after a republic. But this is scarcely more than the political surface of the "Irish situation." Right underneath, there are racial problems and religious problems and Mr. Stephen Gwynn does not dig down to them in these pages. In less than a hundred pages he could scarcely be expected to dig down very deep. But though there is something to be said for brevity and simplicity, there is a good deal to be said against mixing the religious with the political issues, practically identifying Protestants and Unionists, and never so much as considering the basis of Irish claims to homogeneous unity on national grounds. These distinctions are all so relevant to the Irish situation that they cannot be neglected without grave risk. The temper of the book is admirable, and it looks at the question from the right historical angle; but its scope is so deliberately restricted as to limit its usefulness to the man who would like to find out the facts for himself.

One point, without being expressly made, is brought home very effectively in this short account, and that is the repeated subordination of the Irish question to the exigencies of the political situation in England. It has never been a separate issue before the British public; it has been made a factor among many others that were quite irrelevant to it. Even the Liberals pleaded themselves, "in order to get a clear vote on the issue of free trade, to oppose the introduction of a home rule bill in the Parliament which was to be elected at the beginning of 1906." It is this repeated mixing up of the Irish problem with a whole variety of foreign ingredients that has led, more than anything else, to the bitter disappointments of men like Patrick Pearse and eventually to the self-assertion which is indistinguishable from rebellion.

All that it may be hoped, is now past history. But the remaining crux of the Irish situation is Ulster, and about Ulster Mr. Stephen Gwynn is scarcely more helpful than others who face facts less courageously. "I, personally, hold that unity does not exist in Ireland; or rather, that unity is latent and must be given time to emerge. It cannot be imposed from without. Whether justly or unjustly acquired, the North has a status which it could and would defend by physical force. That is an ultimate fact of the situation." It never quite appears whether Mr. Stephen Gwynn is confident that British statesmanship, in its new and chastened mood, will succeed in finding some way round or over this "ultimate fact." He does not attempt to map out a course, but he has caught the right spirit in which to set out.

"Yes," said Kerensky, "I am." "I want to know," said the Tarevitch, "if my father had any right to abdicate for me when he abdicated for himself."

"Kerensky's reply is not recorded. Another instance of children asking questions which learned and wise men were unable to answer."

Perhaps this little story shows as well as anything else in the book the tangle of injustices to which the revolution has not wished to give publicity.

The bitter rebellion against some injustices has led to still greater injustices, until neither order nor honesty seems to remain. Of course people generally have known, from other books, that this is the condition in Russia. What Mr. Francis has to say, therefore, really reinforces the dreary facts that have long been familiar to most people. Though his book is not, therefore, one of the greatest books that have resulted from the war, nevertheless it has considerable importance.

A FAIR STATEMENT

The Irish Situation. By Stephen Gwynn. London: Jonathan Cape. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Stephen Gwynn has written a very necessary book, and its publication could not have been more timely. For one of the greatest difficulties of the Irish problem to the average Englishman is that it is so extraordinarily difficult to find out anything about it. That may sound like a paradox, when the press is ringing with it from day to day, and the pamphleteers on both sides carry on a wordy warfare which becomes ever more intense. But the fact remains, that if an educated Englishman wants to find out for himself the essentials of the Irish problem he may search in vain for the pure springs of truth among the innumerable sources more or less tainted with prejudice and passion. This is indeed the chief reason why England today has no opinion about Ireland; and yet, England must make up her mind at last. Mr. Stephen Gwynn's book will help her to do it, for it conforms to most of those essential canons of the unprejudiced mind to form any opinion at all. In the first place, it approaches the question from the historical point of view. The press would have us treat the Irish problem of today as if it had no antecedents; Mr. Stephen Gwynn traces for us the main developments since the beginning of the twentieth century, which form, of course, the necessary foundation on which any constructive proposals must be based today. The pamphlet has obscured counsel by his half truths, until one despair of finding any measured statement of the facts. Mr. Stephen Gwynn weighs all his words, writes clearly and simply and amazingly fairly, an achievement which does him all the more credit because he has been a protagonist in the great tragedy. In fact this book must be so welcome to anyone who believes that the Irish problem, like all other problems, must be solved eventually by knowledge and understanding, that a critic is naturally inclined to look this unexpected gift-horse in the mouth. The unbiased, judicial temper of the book is so refreshing that one feels inclined to be thankful and to say nothing.

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A SCOTTISH WRITER

Neil Munro

Twenty years ago the development of Mr. Neil Munro was being watched with much the same kind of interest and enthusiasm as we today regard the work of Mr. Frank Swinnerton and Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith. "I have read with deep interest the opening instalments of Neil Munro's new book, 'Doon Castle,'" wrote William Sharpe in 1900; "it promises, I think, to be his chef d'oeuvre." But, strangely enough, the dedication "with affection and pride" to Mr. Munro of "Northern Numbers," a recently published anthology of living Scottish poets, appears to puzzle the younger generation of readers. His name has remained far less significant than is merited by one who was foremost in carrying on the modern Celtic movement in literature, made noteworthy at the close of the last century by "Fiona Macleod" and Prof. Patrick Geddes. As he has not published a novel for some years, he is practically unknown to the new reader. It is not so much a reflection on the staying quality of his books as an indication of what wells of neglect must sooner or later fall on a localized literary phase as they have fallen on Highland romanticism since Fiona Macleod ceased to write.

That there will ever be a revival of interest in the Celtic literary movement, or in any similar movement as a movement, once that interest is faded, is doubtful. The words that Mr. Neil Munro himself once wrote concerning the eighteenth century "Osian" poems of James Macpherson may usefully be adapted to these more modern and more sophisticated developments. Like the poetry of Macpherson, they came forth at the precise moment in literary history that was prepared for them, when some group or other had been sent back, Rousseau-fashion, to nature, when that group was stirred by one or two emotions—mostly mist and tears. "To the end of the eighteenth century," wrote Mr. Munro concerning "Osian," "this kind of poetry, so new, so strange, so romantic in its origin, so almost providentially exemplifying the new theories that primitive peoples were the purest and best, was bound to appeal to Britain before the Boer war. It was not so much poetry—so many concrete images, quotable lines, glamorous glimpses into another world—that Macpherson gave, but, as Hazlitt put it, a feeling." The poets of these other and later movements, too, gave a "feeling" rather than poetry.

But the work of individuals in these movements will not always be lost in the general neglect. There is a vital quality in the art of Synge, for example, which enables it to rise out of the dust of a by-gone movement, and a similar claim for Mr. Munro would be readily made by those who have remembered his work. The outward signs of this revival are naturally less apparent in Mr. Munro's case than in Synge's, ours being a day in which readers are not over-ready to be carried away by a few magic turns of a page romantic in its winter fires in comfortable towns to some distant glen of fairy voices, of eerie music. Should their mood incline to a Scottish writer, it is Sir James Barrie who is readiest to hand, or Mr. J. J. Bell, author of "Wee Macgregor," with their more obvious atmosphere, their broader effects of comedy and pathos. This is all the less explicable because Mr. Munro's novels hold just as many of the human qualities. "All that's worth while in the world is in this little book," says one of his own characters. "In this small town is every week as much of tragedy and comedy as would make a complete novel full of laughter and tears. . . . I have started, myself, a score of them—all the essential inspiration got from plain folk passing my window, or from hearing a sentence from women gossiping round a well. Many a winter night I come in with a fine catch of tales picked up in the by-gone, as we say, and light the candles in a hurry, and make a gallant dash at 'Captain Consequence' Chapter 1. . . . But then my wife runs in with something warm to drink, and tells me Jonathan Campbell's goat has broken into the minister's garden, and then I'm off the key for villainy; there's a shilling book in Jonathan's goat herself."

Mr. Munro's first volume, "The Lost Pibroch," a series of gloomy tales of Highland crofter life, was published 24 years ago. "John Splendid" and "Gillian the Dreamer," which followed, gained for him at once a high position in a movement whose importance was already challenging the popularity of what was nicknamed the "Kailyard School"—a group of such writers as S. R. Crockett with, for central character, a lowland minister who was "stuckit," and Barrie, with a minister who was merely "little." "Gillian the Dreamer" was a poetic presentation of a legendary Scottish hero, while "John Splendid" was a study of the elusive Highland character, the hero being a typical Gael, resembling in some degree Stevenson's Alan Breck. Mr. Munro's scene was laid in his native town, Inverary, and in the Argyllshire Highlands, about 1645. But the story, which is largely historical, has not anything like the charm and permanent appeal of "Gillian." There is something wonderfully beautiful in the descriptions of scenery in the latter book. Mr. Munro's power of suggestive and romantic world-painting was already well developed, and the influence of a poet and philosopher vividly felt in the reading. Only a lack of humor prevented the book from taking a place among the best examples of modern Scottish literature. In 1907 was published "The Daft Days," a story in which are put aside the trappings of romantic adventure,

of Jacobitism and gloom; not, however, for the realism of George Douglas Brown's "House with the Green Shutters" and its villainy, but for a humorous idyllism that had been dimly foreshadowed in two stories, "Erchie" and "The Vital Spark," sent forth anonymously in the previous year. "The Daft Days" concerned the present day, and the doings of an Inverary household were described with a Dickens-like warmth and charm. It is a happy book, getting far away from the twilight and glooms of the Celtic inspiration, the self-consciousness of a literary fashion, and yet retaining in its essence a romanticism far more genuine because spontaneous, giving admirable support to the statement by Fiona Macleod of the win and the intimate movement to which "she" belonged. No Celtic visionary was so apt and absolute as the Londoner, William Blake, she said, or the Scandinavian Swedenborg or the Flemish Roysbroeck; no Celtic poet of nature surpassed the Englishman Keats. This is showing that Catullus sang more excellently than Balthé Honey-mouth, that Theocritus loved nature not less than did Olaf, and that the ancient makers of the Kalevala were as much children of the win and the intimate natural world as were the makers of the ancient heroic chronicles of the Gael. "The Daft Days" has the light of home upon it. Some of its chapters make a perfect blend of dialect and poetry, comparable to but not in any way outdone in Mr. Munro's definite endeavors toward poetry itself: My plaid is on my shoulder and my boat is on the shore. And its all byes w' auld days and you; Here's a health and here's a heartbreak, for it's hame, my dear, no more, To the green glens, the fine glens we knew.

"The Daft Days," and "Gillian the Dreamer" will stand as the two enduring examples of Mr. Neil Munro's art. They are also representative of the two extremes of the Celtic movement; between them they make a blend of gravity and joy which somehow, even more than the work of Fiona Macleod itself, recalls that hearty, breezy old Seumas in "The Winged Destiny" who mounted a hill every sunrise and, looking seaward, uncovered his long white locks, taking off his bonnet to the beauty of the world.

A GRACIOUS SCHOLAR

Happy Days and Other Essays. By Marcus Southwell Dimsdale. Cambridge: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd. 7s. 6d.

Educational reformers with a sociological bias are apt to mock at classical studies and to maintain that their fruit is pedantry. Yet sociology, it might be urged in reply, is not without its dryasdusts, while among men who are primarily classical scholars are to be numbered many who are true humanists, whose love of the past has brought a particular sweetness and breadth to their view of the present. Such are Gilbert Murray, Jane Harrison and Warde Fowler; and such was Marcus Southwell Dimsdale for 30 years fellow and classical lecturer of King's College, Cambridge, and author of a history of Latin literature which, as Mr. Wedd, another fellow of King's, says in his memoir, "is at once a literary history and itself a piece of literature." The papers now collected are largely topographical, dealing for the most part, though not exclusively, with the country round Cambridge, which Dimsdale knew minutely and warmly loved, both for its natural and peculiar charm and for its historical associations. "You pointed out a bit of old wall, or a slope of down," wrote Leslie Stephen of John Richard Green, "and it immediately opened to him a vista of past ages, illustrating bygone states and the growth of nature." The same might be said of Dimsdale, and the quality of his essays is described by Mr. Wedd in words so happy that they must be quoted. "His eye for landscape, his love of the soil and his sympathy with those who live close to the soil, his imaginative power of reconstructing past events in the minute details of their physical setting, his sense of the magic of words and his feeling for the charm of history and romance, embodied in names above all, his passionate love of his native land, are all delightfully illustrated."

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THE HOME FORUM

David Copperfield and Traddles

For a time—at all events until my book should be completed, which would be the work of several months—I took up my abode in my aunt's house at Dover; and there, sitting in the window from which I had looked out at the moon upon the sea, when that roof first gave me shelter, I quietly pursued my task.

Occasionally I went to London; to lose myself in the swarm of life there, or to consult with Traddles on some business point. He had managed for me, in my absence, with the soundest judgment; and my worldly affairs were prospering. As my notoriety began to bring upon me an enormous quantity of letters from people of whom I had no knowledge—chiefly about nothing, and extremely difficult to answer—I agreed with Traddles to have my name painted upon his door. There the devoted postman on that beat delivered bushels of letters for me; and there, at intervals, I labored through them, like a Home Secretary of State without the salary.

The girls had gone home, when my name burst into bloom on Traddles' door; and the sharp boy looked, all day, as if he had never heard of Sophy, shut up in a back room, glancing down from her work into a sooty little strip of garden with a pump in it. But there I always found her, the same bright housewife; often humming her Devonshire ballads when no strange foot was coming up the stairs, and blunting the sharp boy in his official closet with melody.

I wondered, at first, why I so often found Sophy writing in a copy-book; and why she always shut it up when I appeared, and hurried it into the table-drawer. But the secret soon came out. One day, Traddles (who had just come home through the drizzling sleet from Court) took a paper out of his desk, and asked me what I thought of that handwriting?

"Oh, don't, Tom!" cried Sophy, who was warming his slippers before the fire.

"My dear," returned Tom, in a delighted state, "why not? What do you say to that writing, Copperfield?"

"It's extraordinarily legal and formal," said I. "I don't think I ever saw such a stiff hand."

"Not like a lady's hand, is it?" said Traddles.

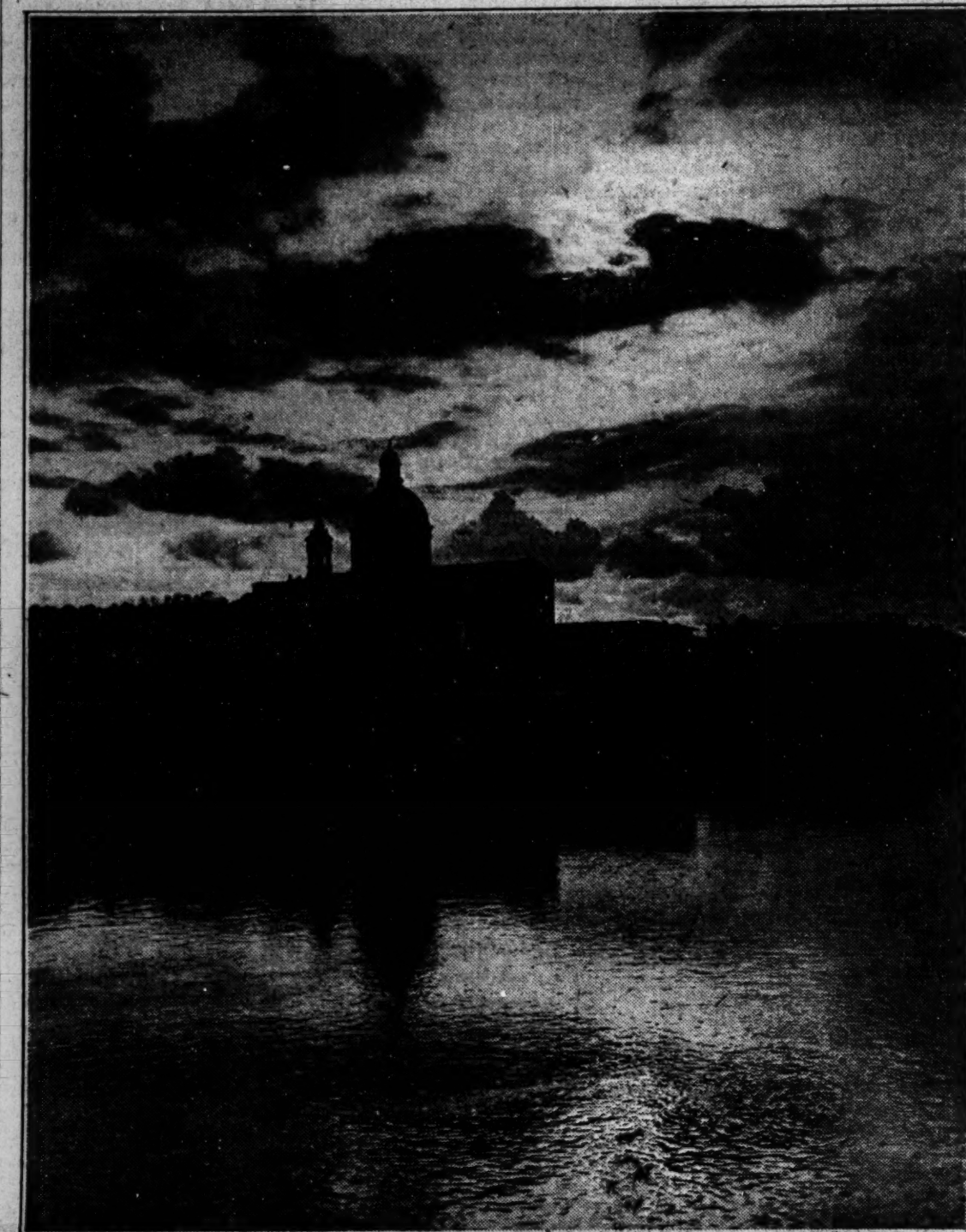
"A lady's!" I repeated. "Bricks and mortar are more like a lady's hand!"

Traddles broke into a rapturous laugh, and informed me that it was Sophy's writing; that Sophy had vowed and declared he would need a copying clerk soon, and she would be that clerk; that she had acquired this hand from a pattern; and that she

could throw off—I forget how many folios an hour. Sophy was very much confused by my being told all this, and said that when "Tom" was made a judge he wouldn't be so ready to proclaim it. Which "Tom" denied; swearing that he should always be

for the play; which Sophy believes every word of, and so do I. In walking home, perhaps we may buy a little bit of something at a cook's-shop, or a little lobster at the fishmonger's, and bring it here, and make a splendid supper, chatting about what we

and suddenly waked up for that picture, and always I greet it with a thrill—the blown snow on the red fields, the negroes picking, the pines and the cabin smoke, framed by the car window.—From "Barn Doors and Byways," by Walter Prichard Eaton.



On the Arno, Florence, Italy

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equally proud of it, under all circumstances.
"What a thoroughly good and charming wife she is, my dear Traddles!" said I, when she had gone away, laughing.

"My dear Copperfield," returned Traddles, "she is, without any exception, the dearest girl! The way she manages this place; her punctuality, domestic knowledge, economy, and order; her cheerfulness, Copperfield!"

"Indeed, you have reason to commend her!" I returned. "You are a happy fellow. I believe you make yourselves, and each other, two of the happiest people in the world."

"I am sure we are two of the happiest people," returned Traddles. "I admit that, at all events. Bless my soul, when I see her getting up by candle-light on these dark mornings, busying herself with the day's arrangements, going out to market before the clerks come into the Inn, caring for no weather, devising the most capital little dinners out of the plainest materials, making puddings and pies, keeping everything in its right place, always so neat and ornamental herself, sitting up at night with me if it's ever so late, sweet-tempered and encouraging always, and all for me, I positively sometimes can't believe it, Copperfield!"

He was tender of the very slippers she had been warming as he put them on and stretched his feet enjoyably upon the fender.

"I positively sometimes can't believe it," said Traddles. "Then, our pleasures! Dear me, they are inexpensive, but they are quite wonderful. When we are at home here on an evening and shut the outer door, and draw those curtains—which she made—where could we be more snug? When it's fine, and we go out for a walk in the evening, the streets abound in enjoyment for us. We look into the glittering windows of the jewellers' shops; and I show Sophy which of the diamond-eyed serpents, coiled up on white satin rising grounds, I would give her if I could afford it; and Sophy shows me which of the gold watches that are capped and jewelled and engine-turned, and possessed of the horizontal lever-escape movement, and all sorts of things, she would buy for me if she could afford it; and we pick out the spoons and forks, fish-slicers, butter-knives, and sugar-tongs, we should both prefer if we could afford it; and really we go away as if we had got them! Then, when we stroll into the squares and great streets, and see a house to let, sometimes we look up at it, and say, how would that do, if I was made a judge? And we parcel it out—such a room for us, such rooms for the girls, and so forth, until we settle to our satisfaction that it would do, or it wouldn't do, as the case may be. Sometimes, we go at half-price to the pit of the theatre—the very smell of which is cheap, in my opinion, at the money—and there we thoroughly en-

have seen. Now, you know, Copperfield, if I was Lord Chancellor, we couldn't do this!"

"You would do something, whatever you were, my dear Traddles," thought I, "that would be pleasant and amiable."—"David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens.

A Boy's First Glimpse of Cotton Fields

Because a window frames a view, because it isolates some section of the landscape, inviting detailed attention, windows serve quite as much to let the eye and the fancy out as to let the air and sunshine in. When the window is a car window it isolates each moment a different bit of the pleasant world, it frames a constantly changing panorama of scenery. The landscape flows past with ever new surprises. Whether for the little boy excited by the adventure of travel and the wonders of fresh towns and countryside, or for the man whose interest in "this goodly frame, the earth" has not been dulled nor his primitive curiosity satiated, a railroad journey is a trip through nature's picture-gallery, square after square of landscape flowing past, stark drawings in the realistic style where factories huddle and chimneys flare, alternating with the sun-veiled distances of a Turner or the domestic hillside, crowned with azure sky, of an Alden Weir.

I shall never forget my first glimpse of the South. It was through a car window, in cotton time. School books and "Dixie" had filled my boyish imagination with the thought of cotton growing, of darkies singing as they picked, of the romance and charm of plantation scenes. It was dark when we left Washington, and I was put to bed at Fredericksburg, with the picture of two long, lank men in slouch hats, men different from any my Northern experience knew, standing on the platform in the light of a smoky lamp, as my last recollection before slumber came, a preliminary excitement. When I woke up it was broad daylight. I pulled up the shade and looked out. Cotton!

We were rolling through great fields of cotton, bursting open on its low bushes like snow blown over the red soil. Negroes in gay handkerchiefs were moving between the rows, picking. Beyond the fields were ranks of Southern pines. The picture changed suddenly. The pines were closer. In among them stood the gray, weathered cabins of the negroes, thin smoke ascending from each straight up in the air, faintly blue against the long needles of the pines; then more fields of cotton, stretching away. I was indescribably thrilled. It was as if I had gone to sleep in my native North,

A Chain Which Links the Ages

What a charm there is about this riverside life, about this Arno which is, after all, the living chain which links the ages! Lorenzo del Medici, Savonarola, Michelangelo, if they did not see all that we see in a city so strangely altered, at least saw, and would recognize, this. They, too, looked across to the rows of creamy palaces of Otr' Arno, with their melior tints and peeling plaster, their quaint archways, and jutting balconies. . . . They saw, as we do, the visionary city in the water, and saw it illuminated with yellow, flower-like lights as the lamps appeared at night-fall in the windows above. Saw the water deepening to tawny brown and yellow foam as the heavy rains washed the sand down from the hills; and saw it green and clear as jade on still days, when little white ripples wash against the piers of the bridges, such as Botticelli must have seen a thousand times as he lingered, where the jewellers' booths now stand, "in sul passo d'Arno." . . . They saw grey and cold beneath leaden skies; dream-silver in the hour of dawn; rose-fushed when the sunset burned red behind the Carrars; white under the magic of the moon. They saw, as we still see, the water dwindle to a thread in summer, leaving a parched expanse of pallid shingle; saw, too, what, since the raising of the modern Lung' Arno, we no longer see,—the fierce torrent, rain-swollen, rush along the streets—"Scenes and Shrines in Tuscany," Dorothy Neville Lees.

By the Loveliest of All Lakes

[Cadenabbia, Lake of Como]
No sound of wheels or hoof-beat breaks
The silence of the summer day,
As by the loveliest of all lakes
I while the idle hours away.

Silent and slow, by tower and town
The freighted barges come and go,
Their pendent shadows sliding down
By town and tower submerged below.

The hills sweep upward from the shore,
With villas scattered one by one
Upon their wooded spurs, and lower
Bellagio blazing in the sun.

And dimly seen, a tangled mass
Of walls and woods, of light and shade,
Stands, beckoning up the Stevio Pass,
Varenna with its white cascade.

—Longfellow.

Lodestones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
At the beginning of the Christian era, Jesus, the Christ, taught "I am the way," and understanding the unity of God and His image and likeness, man, he healed the sick, cast out demons, and overcame the grave. From authentic records it is known that this healing power continued among the early Christians for about three centuries. Then materialism and ritualism crept in, obscuring the divine light in such a degree that the healing power was lost to men for the time being. In the latter half of the nineteenth century Mary Baker Eddy in her discovery of Christian Science again pointed out to mortals "the way" and made manifest the rules as well as the spirit of divine healing through the scientific understanding of the oneness of Principle and idea; and has made it possible for men to free themselves from the slavery of sin, disease, and death, and to attain in some degree the kingdom of heaven at this present time. In her poem, "Christ and Christmas," p. 53, we read:

"In tender mercy, Spirit sped
A loyal ray
To rouse the living, wake the dead,
And point the way—

The Christ-idea, God anoints—
Of Truth and Life;
The Way in Science He appoints,
That stills all strife."

Now the individual's journey from the belief in mortality up to the life which is in God, unlimited good, divine consciousness, is seemingly beset with byways which perhaps appear more alluring and attractive than the straight and narrow way,—straight and narrow inasmuch as the one striving to reach the ultimate goal cannot deviate from Principle. To illustrate: The needle of a compass always points in the one direction,—the north, thus enabling mariners or travelers by land to follow and hold a certain course. But if the compass comes in contact with stones or metal that contain magnetic qualities, the needle is attracted thereby, and consequently ceases to register due north. Thus anyone, not aware of the erroneous position of the needle, and under the impression that he is going in the right direction, would soon be lost and left floundering. Now, men should at all times be attracted to and reflect divine Mind, which is good. And each one while endeavoring to assimilate more understanding of divine Mind needs carefully to guard against the mesmerism of lodestones which put in appearance, perhaps, under the cloak of dishonesty, jealousy, egotism, and human will. Otherwise, a man's true attraction, based on understanding of the Christ-idea, which is forever the Way to Mind, would be obscured and spiritual progress hindered and retarded. How necessary it is, then, to guard one's thought and not admit as true anything unlike God, good. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings," on page 201: "We protect our dwellings more securely after a robbery, and our jewels have been stolen; so, after losing those jewels of character,—temperance, virtue, and truth,—the young man is awakened to bar his door against further robberies."

Personality is a lodestone that frequently must be lifted out of one's course. Following an attractive or dominating personality, and permitting one's affairs and thinking to be governed by another, will cause one to stray from the true Science that leads to the wholeness of perfection. It is, perhaps, often the line of least resistance to allow some one else to do one's thinking. But each individual learns through experience that if he has digressed in the slightest from Principle, a day of reckoning comes, when he must turn from the bondage of mesmerism and suggestion and through his own efforts find the trail that leads to life everlasting. Instead of learning the lesson of humility and grace through the stern school of experience, how much sorrow and suffering would be saved mankind if only it would rise above the false beliefs of the material senses when first confronted with temptation, and follow Christ, Truth.

Through the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," together with the Bible, it is proved that progress is made manifest by relying absolutely on Principle as the true guide to the heavenly real, life everlasting. And when the truth of man as the perfect expression of God, good, dawns upon mortals, they are lifted up and out of the human beliefs in sin, disease or any inharmonious condition which has bound them. Scientifically understanding that infinite consciousness, eternal good, or Mind, is All-in-all, hence omnipresent and omnipotent, mankind could not possibly be enticed, ensnared, or attracted by any other supposed power or presence, for more than all there is cannot be conceived. And this all is of necessity good, since good is indestructible, and to be All-in-all, Principle could contain no element of destructibility. Therefore, mesmerism and the false, flimsy beliefs of mortal mind have not one iota of power; and all fear of personality, human will, and suggestion are relegated to their nothingness, when the rules based upon divine Principle are obediently followed. The one great need of mortals is to turn from this dream of material existence and follow the Way, the Christ, or Truth, and gain

an understanding of divine Mind, or Life. Thus the kingdom of heaven is demonstrated in their daily experience. God, divine Principle, forever sustains man in unity with Himself.

A Visit to the John Alden House

The little hallway is papered with the kind of paper you sometimes see in houses where "George Washington spent the night"—gray, with landscapes. But, in addition to the landscapes in this paper, there are slender pillars in groups, a design that makes you think of a miniature Alma Tadema picture, all in gray. This wall-paper is, of course, not as old as the house, but it is old-fashioned enough to be interesting.

We threaded our way in single file around the door, into the hallway, and our host invited us first to go upstairs.

The stairs go straight up beside the great chimney, very steep and narrow, each stair twice as tall as a modern stair and half as deep. At the top, we went around the slope of the chimney and into the rooms above. Here, in these low square rooms, with the supporting beams still showing the marks of the broad-axe, and the wide boards of the floor attesting the size of timber-growth in the early days, we found a perfect paradise of old-time furniture stored away. We were allowed to stop and prowl among the old possessions. None of the things used by Priscilla are here, of course; these are the accumulations of generations that followed her.

In the corner by the chimney, we saw a small wooden cradle, with its wooden roof sloping in three sections over the top. On the wall hangs an old lantern made to hold a candle, the kind of "lantern" that might have been used by Moon in "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

We were looking at the churn and the yarn-winder, when one of the ladies called us to look at the strap-hinges on the door. These hinges, handmade of iron, long and narrow and pennant-shaped, run out almost a third of the way across the door. The iron latch, also hand-wrought, is worn where the bar slips into the hasp, and the downward curve of the lift of the latch is bent into a thin twisted shape. One of the doors, a curious, three-paneled affair, is supposed to have been saved from a former house of John Alden's.

The present house, built in 1653, was the place where John Alden spent his later years. He was one of the eight purchasers who bought from the Merchant Adventurers their interest in the colony, after the expiration of the seven years' copartnership. And in paying the required sum of eighteen hundred pounds, he, with Miles Standish and the other "Undertakers," must have been very busy managing the Plymouth trade, and "frighting the White Angel, Friendship and others" with saffrass, clapboards, and beaver. They were a busy brood, those old-comers; and John Alden, whom Bradford called "a hopfull young man," fulfilled the promise of his youth.

Ever since . . . his house has been lived in by Aldens. The present John Alden is a Grand Army veteran, son of a veteran of the Civil War, grandson of veterans of the Revolution, and grandfather of a veteran of the world war.

He led us downstairs, and out to the large room where they used to do their fireplace cooking. The fireplace is closed now, but the spirit of the house is still one of comfort and hospitable good cheer. From its windows you cannot quite see the place where Miles Standish lived; it is too far away. But it is pleasant to know that the Captain and John Alden were near neighbors, and that one of Miles Standish's sons married one of the daughters of Priscilla. All of Priscilla's eleven children turned out well; many of them were later called to "act in public stations," and the old house has been the home of her descendants all these years.

When we had signed our names in the big register, and turned to go, Barbara said, "Do you know why the Aldens and Standishes left Plymouth and came over here so far?"

"Why, they came over to settle it," said Mr. John Alden kindly; "to open it up."

As we went out down the lane, we turned to take one more look at John Alden's land.—Frances Lester Warner, "Pilgrim Trails."

Grass, Clover, and Daisy Flower

Here are high hills with towns all stone,
(Did you come from the Cotswolds then?)
And an architecture all their own,
And a breed of sturdy men.

But here's a forest old and stern,
(Say, do you know the Wye?)
Where sunlight dapples green miles of fern,
A river wandering by.

Here's peaceful meadow-land and kine,
(Do you see a fair grey tower?)
Where sweet together close entwined
Grass, clover, and daisy flower.

—F. W. Harvey.

Poets and the People
The reputation of the great poets has not been made by the scholarly critics chiefly, but rather by the plain people of their own time or of the years immediately following.—Brander Matthews.

Cowper's Sun-Dial

Weston, Sept. 6, 1793.

My dearest Johnny—To do a kind thing, and in a kind manner, is a double kindness, and no man is more addicted to both than you, or more skilful in contriving them. Your plan to surprise me agreeably succeeded to admiration. It was only the day before yesterday that, while we walked after dinner in the orchard, Mrs. Unwin between Sam and me, hearing the hall-clock, I observed a great difference between that and ours, and began immediately to lament, as I had often done, that there was not a sun-dial in all Weston to ascertain the true time for us. My complaint was long, and lasted till having turned into the grass walk, we reached the new building at the end of it; where we sat awhile and reposed ourselves. In a few minutes we returned by the way we came when what do you think was my astonishment to see what I had not seen before, though I had passed close by it, a smart sun-dial mounted on a smart stone pedestal! I assure you it seemed the effect of conjuration. I stopped short, and exclaimed,—

"Why, here is a sun-dial, and upon our ground? How is this? Tell me, Sam, how came it here? Do you know anything about it?" At first I really thought (that is to say, as soon as I could think at all) that this factotum of mine, Sam Roberts, having often heard me deplore the want of one, had given orders for the supply of that want himself, without my knowledge, and was half pleased and half offended. But he soon expunged himself by imputing the fact to you. It was brought up to Weston (it seems) about noon; but Andrews stopped his cart at the blacksmith's, whence he went to inquire if I was gone for my walk. As it happened, I walked not till two o'clock. So there it stood waiting till I should go forth, and was introduced before my return. Fortunately too I went out at the church end of the village, and consequently saw nothing of it. How I could possibly pass it without seeing it, when it stood in the walk, I know not, but it is certain that I did. And where I shall fix it now, I know as little. It cannot stand between the two gates, the place of your choice, as I understand from Samuel, because the hay-cart must pass that way in the season. But we are now busy in winding the walk all round the orchard, and in doing so shall doubtless stumble at last upon some open spot that will suit it.—William Cowper's Letters" (ed. by E. V. Lucas.)

Large Victory

Begin with all this, as a small defeat that means large victory.—James Lane Allen.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24, 1921

EDITORIALS

A Closed Question

ONE of the most interesting, and not the least important, of the many questions claiming attention in the Balkans, is that relating to the real situation in Bulgaria. Is it a fact, as recent dispatches from Sofia seem to indicate, that the old Bulgaria, the Bulgaria of Tzar Ferdinand and his Prussianized following, is a thing of the past? Has the Bulgarian really thrown off his warlike trappings, and has he definitely turned his attention to labor and to the great work of restoration and rehabilitation? Certainly the outward and visible state of affairs in the country tends to confirm this view. Bulgaria, in her newly-established compulsory labor system, would seem to have taken the sword of the military régime, and, in the most literal sense of the word, beaten it into a plowshare. The new system is, in almost every detail, an adaptation of the military system. All Bulgarian subjects of both sexes are subject to compulsory labor. The obligation to work is personal. No kind of substitution is tolerated. In order to obtain exemption, certain very definite conditions have to be fulfilled. No Bulgarian subject may expatriate himself unless he has filled all his obligations under the compulsory labor system, whilst in the event of any serious national crisis, the labor army of the State may at once be mobilized by means of a general mobilization order after the most approved military pattern.

The Bulgarian Government, moreover, is evidently desirous of giving the fullest possible publicity to its efforts. Only quite recently, the foreign legations, together with the superintendence commissions of the Allies, were invited to make a tour of the country and investigate the workings of the new system of compulsory labor as applied to the schools, a fleet of motor cars being placed at their disposal for this purpose.

Now, all this looks like "getting down to business" in a way that sets a valuable example to many other countries. The question is, how far is it genuine? Has the Bulgarian, who, for several decades past, has been so notorious for his land hunger, definitely decided to mortify his appetite, to abandon his enlarged aims and quarrels some ambitions, and settle down to achieve national prosperity through labor and exercise of all the virtues? Such a question, or rather, series of questions, is not easy to answer. Nevertheless, considerable light is thrown on the situation when attention is transferred from the Bulgarian in Bulgaria to the Bulgarian in the United States. The United States, today, is becoming curiously notable as the blowhole for aims and ambitions more or less stifled in the Old World. Just as the events of the last year or so have shown clearly that the powers and influences that went to the making of the Russia of the old régime have not been destroyed, but simply disguised, so recent developments in the United States, where Bulgaria is concerned, show clearly that the Bulgaria of the tsars has no intention of acquiescing in the present régime.

Quite recently, the Bulgarian newspaper, the "Narodni Glas" of Granite City, announced the beginning of a vast Bulgarian campaign in the United States, with a view to preparing the way for an appeal for the revision of the treaties of Bucharest of 1913, and Neuilly of 1919, in favor of Bulgaria and at the expense of Serbia, Rumania and Greece. Evidence that this campaign is already well under way is not lacking, and it is perfectly clear that a vigorous attempt is to be made by the Bulgarians, supported by certain influential but carefully concealed interests, to reopen the Macedonian question.

Now, it needs to be stated at once, and with the utmost emphasis possible, that the Macedonian question is a closed question, and should not, on any account, be reopened. It has already been the subject of two wars, and those familiar with the situation have long recognized that, as far as the Macedonian is concerned, the plea of nationality and of national ambition cannot be advanced in favor of any change. For many years before the war, Macedonia was made the hunting ground of various propagandists, Greek, Serbian, and Bulgarian. The Macedonians themselves were quite willing to be all things to all men. As a recent writer in The Christian Science Monitor put it, when Bulgarian Komitadjis entered a Macedonian village, the villagers declared themselves Bulgarians. On the arrival of the Greek, they denounced the Bulgarians, and to the Serbians they denounced both Greeks and Bulgarians. "Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian propagandists wasted millions of francs to persuade them that Macedonians were fanatic Bulgarians, or pure Hellenes, or stanch Serbians." The Macedonians themselves, however, had no idea at all as to what they were, nor had they the smallest concern in the matter, their only desire being to be left in peace and to be relieved from the constant menace of the Komitadjis outrage.

As far as the Macedonian is concerned, therefore, the treaties of Bucharest and Neuilly have left them quite content. There is no desire for any change and they are rapidly settling down in their respective spheres to become good Greeks, good Serbians, and good Bulgarians. Any attempt, therefore, to open this question ought to be stopped at the outset. The world has far too many problems to solve, concerning which the right solution is doubtful, without reopening issues which have already been solved on lines perfectly satisfactory to the parties most nearly concerned, simply to satisfy the ambitions, not of a nation, but of a certain section of people in that nation whose interests, whether political or financial, urge them to embark on doubtful political adventures on the basis that there is nothing to lose by failure, and everything to gain by success. The Macedonian question is a closed question, and should remain so.

Women's Congress In Vienna

PERHAPS the most significant feature about the recent meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in Vienna, was the fact that it met in Vienna. A few years ago, such a gathering in the Austrian capital would have been impossible. At that time, the enfranchisement of women was not regarded, in Austria, as a practical possibility. Women had no political rights whatever, and were not permitted to form themselves into organizations of any kind, even for the purpose of securing such ends as temperance reform. Today, all this is changed. The women of Austria are now enfranchised on the same terms as men, and they are entitled to sit in the National Assembly, to which body five women have already been elected. The congress, moreover, was formally welcomed by the Chancellor of the Republic, and, as the first international gathering held in Vienna since the beginning of the war, was the occasion of very widespread interest.

Of the many subjects discussed, not the least interesting was the attitude of the women's league toward war. In the earlier stages of the discussion on the subject, some very drastic steps were urged. The motion originally introduced by one of the Austrian delegates sought to require from every member of the league an oath not to carry arms, not to make munitions, or to do any kind of war work. This gave rise to a vigorous debate, and revealed a strong difference of opinion, not as to objective, but as to the best ways of attaining it, and, gradually, as the discussion progressed, it came to be generally recognized that any strike against war, to be effective, must be international. From that the congress went on to see that the work required of its members was largely educational, aimed at bringing about an international agreement amongst women to refuse every kind of support to war, whether it was labor, money, or propaganda.

A resolution embodying these views, affirming the necessity for an individual opposition to war, but leaving each section free to adopt such methods as most commended themselves, was carried unanimously. It was quite clear, however, from several speeches, that the expedient of a strike was only regarded as a last resort, and that the way of real attainment was seen to lie along a path of reform and education in all directions. "That which good men recognize as just," declared Mrs. Yella Hertzka, president of the Austrian section of the league, "we must make law, and we must unite together in making this law among all nations." The fact was also emphasized that now, as never before, women, so widely endowed with political rights, are in a position to do this, to make their voices heard and their influence felt "on the side of the oppressed, no matter to what class they belong."

From every point of view, the Vienna congress must be pronounced a success. If the idea of women's rights, as distinct from the rights of men and women together, was still emphasized, it was emphasized less than in previous conferences of the kind and the wider concept of the service of humanity was clearly regarded as the ideal.

Duty of the Federal Reserve Board

GENERAL denials, supported by figures in bewildering volume, which have marked the Senate committee hearing on the charges made against the United States Federal Reserve Board by the former Comptroller of Currency, are hardly satisfying to the citizen who wishes to know whether the system is working properly for his interest or is being improperly "worked" by or for any special interest, contrary to the intent of the act.

Illumination without heat is most desired. The former Comptroller charges that the board aided in the speculative use of funds to the injury of agriculture especially and of industries generally. Members of the board, too hotly, perhaps, deny the charge categorically and do not help to clear the complicated problem by bringing up counter charges. This particular committee hearing may not be the most desirable place for the officials of this tremendously important piece of experimental financial machinery to render an accounting of their stewardship; nevertheless, since the opportunity is here, and there appear to be some questions about the policy pursued, it is fairly to be hoped that, for the benefit of all concerned, something enlightening may result.

For more than seven years the federal reserve system, which it is generally agreed has done much for the country, has been in operation, and now it would seem that a review of the results accomplished might be in order. Not a review limited to endless mathematical calculations about billions of dollars, such as governmental agencies too frequently resort to, making their reports too dry and technical for ordinary purposes, but rather an interpretation, in language that will tell the average citizen whether or not this system, which was conceived to benefit everybody, has succeeded.

Governor Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, one of the witnesses, after characterizing the various charges as untrue and misleading, and throwing open for the committee the books of his bank, pointed out an interesting obligation of the board when he said, "We have not had time to educate the people of the country and the bankers to the benefits of the federal reserve system because of the mass of work thrown on us by the government and the war conditions." It is quite true that education is needed in this branch of business, for it affects every one. One of the greatest difficulties the banker has to meet is the unreasonable fear that sometimes leads people to withdraw their money from banks when there is no occasion for such action. An understanding of the banking system would minimize this danger, and make it far easier to achieve one of the fundamental objects of the framers of the Federal Reserve Act, namely, stability as well as elasticity.

It is not surprising that some difference of opinion arises in the development of a system inaugurated by an act the broad objects of which are, "the issuance of elastic currency, controlled by the government and easily available to banks and business men, under an interest charge to prevent inflation by compelling contraction and

distributing reserves in 12 banks to serve commerce instead of concentrating them in New York to serve the stock exchange." In this brief synopsis of the duties of the Federal Reserve Board is indicated the large scope of their work. Take the question of credit alone, and its effect on speculation and prices. It is undoubtedly one of the most complicated and far-reaching problems with which modern business has to contend. The wide difference of opinion existing indicates how far from a satisfactory solution this problem is at present. Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board says the board did not try to restrict credits and thereby break prices. He testified that its efforts in 1920 were devoted to preventing a collapse of the banking system, and that it was not the board's duty to enhance or reduce prices, but he added, significantly, that credit is based on prices, and that in 1920 there were the most definite signs that a break in prices was coming.

Thus it appears that credit and prices are contingent one upon the other. For financial safety, at least, the banker is charged with the delicate obligation of determining how much he shall lend, and, so far as he can, the value of the security, not only at the time of lending, but at the maturity of the loan. Theoretically, and to a degree practically, the more credit the higher the prices; and, reversing it, the higher the price the more credit, all of which obviously may reach a point of collapse and disaster for both, unless other than merely financial factors are taken into consideration.

To meet all these conditions is but one of the manifold duties of the board. Since it is in possession of valuable knowledge, based on experience and squared by observation, it should take advantage of the opportunity to contribute this knowledge to help in solving vitally important problems of modern business. In the meantime, the widest publicity and the closest attention should be given to the Reserve Board activities.

Time-Tables for the New York Canal

A DISCOVERY that the New York barge canal rates for freight are lower than railway rates, and that the \$10,000,000 terminals for the canal at New York harbor are nearing completion, leads Governor Miller of New York to express the hope that business will be speedily attracted to this important waterway. The Governor has been inspecting the canal recently, and he notes that the terminals will be adequate to handle much heavier traffic than any which has so far presented itself. Possibly he would not advocate the expenditure of much more money on the canal by the State, yet he could probably do much to stimulate the drift of business toward the waterway by using all state facilities for the spreading of detailed information about the service that is already, or will be, operating over this route.

One thing that seems everywhere to prevent a wider use of water service is the lack of general information as to the when and the how of these services. Tourists often find the inability to post themselves as to the schedules of small water craft a serious impediment in arranging trips by water. Yet such trips would be readily negotiable if only a wider publicity with respect to the movements of the boats allowed the planning of routes in advance of traveling them. The same sort of difficulty is to be noted concerning the New York canal. Persons at a distance have little or no opportunity for informing themselves as to what boats or barges are already in operation, the points and times when connections are made with other lines, or the terms and methods of handling shipments.

This lack is in sharp contrast with the information that is everywhere available for all rail routes. Of course, it must tend to keep shippers from considering the canal in the routing of their goods. Nobody is likely to think it strange that the railroads do not interest themselves to spread information as to how the canal is being operated. That is primarily something for the operators themselves to look out for. But the State of New York has a considerable stake in the canal. The State recognizes an advantage in making the waterway successful. So the State may find it worth while to give a little more attention to detailed publicity in this connection. A party to the construction of the canal, to the extent of many millions of dollars, the State may well use its influence to see that business is not lacking to the canal through default of information as to how and when it can be handled.

On Parodies

WITH the enormous increase in the number of minor contemporary poets, the writing of parodies should become in one way easier, and in another way more difficult. When these new poets, take themselves very seriously, as most of them do, it should be easy for almost anyone to parody their verses simply by applying their mannerisms to less exalted subjects. Because one condition for the success of a parody, however, is that the original piece of writing shall be widely known, the multiplicity of the new poets prevents much fame for their efforts. In order to appreciate a parody, readers must be able to compare it, as they go along, with the serious original, for otherwise the point is dull. That is why some of the famous parodies of the past are hard to read today.

Of the anthologies including parodies, those compiled by Carolyn Wells are perhaps most available in the United States, and that arranged by J. C. Squire is the most recent to appear in England. Carolyn Wells herself has produced some of the most delightful American parodies, especially in her "Divisions of the Re-Echo Club," which translate the famous quatrain about the "Purple Cow" by Gelett Burgess into the manner of Shelley, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Browning, Keats, Poe, Swinburne, and others. These diversions are easy reading for most people in the United States, because the poems which they play with are familiar to all who have done the ordinary required reading of poetry in the schools. H. C. Bunner tried the same sort of thing when he rewrote "Home Sweet Home" in the manner of Bret Harte, Walt Whitman, and Oliver Goldsmith. The parodies which Swinburne himself wrote are somewhat more subtle and, therefore, more difficult for the average reader to follow. Among the contemporary writers of parody, Louis Unter-

meyer has a sureness of touch that is sometimes very near to malice. Barry Pain's "Marge Askinforit," which makes fun of the autobiography of Margot Asquith, can be appreciated mainly by those who have read the two thick volumes of the original, and even then, it has its dull spots. As for the parodies of "The Young Visitors" and of the new fiction dealing with the middle west of the United States, they have only spots of cleverness.

Of course, almost anyone who tries can write a parody that is at least passably clever. Thus there have been probably scores and hundreds of unpublished parodies on Wordsworth's short poems that were written in the simple language of ordinary people. In some schools in the United States, in fact, parody writing is one of the exercises in composition assigned for the students, especially in the colleges and high schools. Some very amusing bits of this kind of mimicry have appeared in the humorous periodicals of the colleges. The purpose of parody writing, to ridicule what needs to be ridiculed because of its seriousness, is excellent. If a serious poem is to survive in spite of ridicule, it must have real value. This essential value is, of course, a basic idea which is true and cannot be reduced to absurdity. A parody succeeds best then, if, in addition to ridiculing what is inane, it arouses, as Meredith would say, really thoughtful laughter.

Editorial Notes

WITH the coming of the Dixie Highway as a national peace way and the Pacific Highway as an international peace way, it is well to recall the high significance of most of America's great through roads. There is first and foremost the path that ran from the Missouri at Kansas City and, striking north-westward to the Platte, became the great Oregon trail and led to the peopling of the northwest. Then there is the road of the Forty-Niners and the Mormons which reached Utah and California by the same Platte route as that of the Oregonians. Last, but not least, there is the Santa Fe trail to the south, of which the story is so thrillingly vital in the forming of the southwest that today its very name arouses emotion in anyone familiar with its history. These were the three main arteries, which had their variants like the Boon Lick Trail, or the "Pike's Peak or Bust" route. But let no man be so bold today as to venture to run through the list of all their manifold successors. Truly their name is legion, and one can see a neat little Edison test question on the point of the exact location of, say, the Lincoln, National Old Trails, Pershing Transport, Yellowstone, Hawkeye, Roosevelt, Old Spanish, Atlantic, Jefferson, Meridian, Jackson, King of Trails, Park-to-Park, Lee and River-to-River highways.

THE LANDMARK, the monthly magazine of the English-Speaking Union, is doing good work along the lines of Anglo-American understanding by calling attention to those international misinterpretations of national character created, quite unnecessarily, upon the stage. One has heard of Irish protests against the stage Irishman, and even of certain Negroes resenting the stage Negro in America. Now, an American writer in the magazine points in friendly fashion to the exceptions taken by his countrymen in England to the comic American as often staged there, because of his exaggerated boot-tips, his overstressed nasal twang and his gum-chewing habits. On the other hand, he has heard Englishmen in America object to the stage Englishman, a "monocled fop, very effeminate, ejaculating a 'cawn't' or 'doncher know,' without any provocation." In these cases, the assumption is that if either takes too literally the picture of the other as revealed upon his stage and film screens, he is laying up for himself a store of ignorance of the real American or Englishman. A better understanding is clearly the crying need. No harm can be done, therefore, by recalling the familiar axiom that if every Anglo-Saxon traveler would only strive to exemplify in himself the best of his own country, he would most assuredly avoid much misunderstanding.

A WRITER points out that it was George Washington's habit to carry a sundial in his pocket in place of a watch. A silver pocket dial given him by Lafayette is still in existence. Perhaps Washington's peculiar preference for the sundial may account for the fact that one was shown on some of the first coinage of the United States. It was displayed on the dollar, the copper cent, and the paper note which stood for one-third of a dollar. Accompanying the dial were two inscriptions, one being "Fugio," and the other "Mind Your Business!" Hence, collectors speak of the Fugio dollar, cent and note, though owing to Franklin's connection with the coinage, the cent is often named the Franklin cent. Poor Richard certainly seems to have had a hand in that laconic saw: "Mind Your Business!" But was it intended as homely advice to the citizens generally, or as an injunction to Uncle Sam of the day to keep clear of entangling alliances?

"THE great ha' Bible once his father's pride" has been secured for £450 for the Burns Museum at Alloway and perhaps no one will be found to doubt that it is in its right place there. It is interesting to compare the respective values attached to this copy immortalized in "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and to Burns' own Bible which fetched £1560 seventeen years ago, when Mr. Alfred Quaritch bought it but subsequently "succumbed to prayers and threats and allowed Scotland to take its own without profit." The price paid is, of course, for association, yet one might have supposed the association was almost as close in the one instance as in the other.

DRASTIC changes, so it is announced, are being made in "Old Drury," and when the theater reopens next winter every member of the audience will have an uninterrupted view of the stage. One would have thought that was the least the management could provide, having once taken the public's money. The picturesque but irritating pillars which hid the actors at some of their choicest moments have been pulled down, carted away with other debris, carried out to sea, and flung overboard. Before the process of rebuilding is finished nearly 3000 cartloads of rubbish will have been treated in this fashion.